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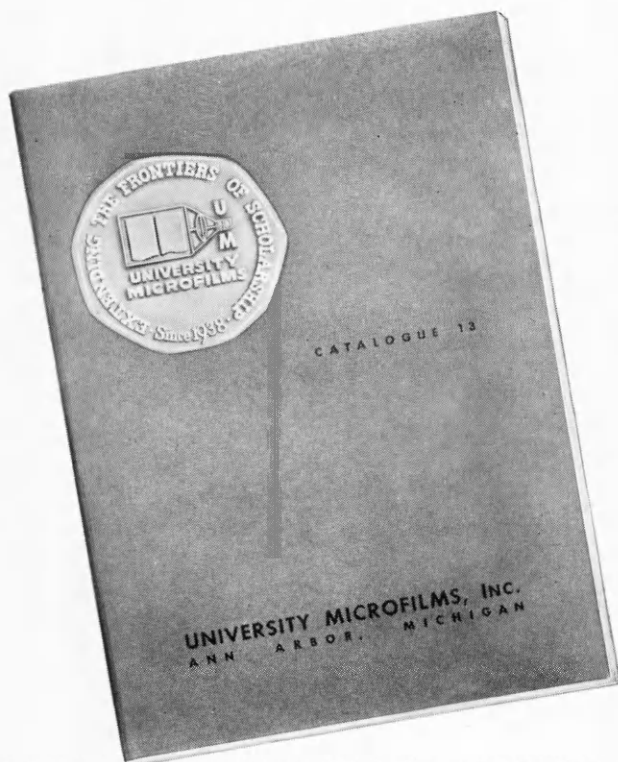
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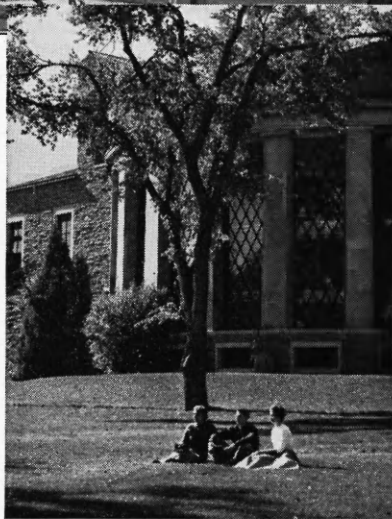
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Mutual Responsibility For Mutual Service

By JAMES E. BRYAN

FOUR OR FIVE years ago a peak daily attendance for our Newark Public Library main library might be between two thousand and twenty-five hundred persons. On the Monday after last Easter (1961) it was 3,983. On not one day of Easter week did attendance fall below two thousand, and our total for that week was 17,500. This followed a Christmas period of high use which we studied by questionnaire method. The findings from about five thousand responses, which proved to be a 25 per cent sample, indicated why people came to our library, where they came from, and what they came for.

Slightly over 70 per cent came to the library for either school-connected, work-connected, or professional reading. Of those who came 64.1 per cent were students, of whom 30 per cent were high-school students and 70 per cent were college students. The high-school-level students represented 85 secondary schools in eight counties. The college students represented 175 colleges and universities in 30 states. Of those responding to the questionnaire, 50.8 per cent were not residents of Newark, but came from 187 different communities in New Jersey and 38 other towns and cities in 14 states. A good percentage of those in the sampling used both books and periodicals, or microfilms. During this study period the library circulated a few less than twenty-five thousand volumes during the two-week period, of which 89 per cent was nonfiction and only 11 per cent fiction. There were many times when there were not enough seats in the reference room to accommodate readers. It was necessary to open our meeting-room space to meet

Mr. Bryan is Director of the Newark Public Library and President of ALA.

the needs of our users and give them a place to sit down.

On a similarly busy day a year before, we had two thousand requests for individual back numbers of periodicals (which, incidentally, took eight full-time clerical assistants to handle). We were able to retain about six hundred from high-school students. These showed that 267 were for 66 separate titles for 1955-1960, 94 were for 44 separate titles for 1950-1954, 173 were for 63 separate titles for 1900-1949, and 14 were for 10 separate titles prior to 1900. If anyone ever doubted the direct connection of the public library to the educational process, this use should set him straight.

Our library is not complaining about this work load, we are pleased that we could handle it. We know that many other libraries in the state were also deluged, but if a high-school student travels as much as sixty miles to find a library to meet his needs, and if this situation is duplicated many times, it serves to emphasize that there are not enough good libraries and book collections to meet the need.

It may come as a surprise that this increased pattern of use is taking place in the library of a community which has decreased in population from 438,000 to 405,000 in the last decade and in a county whose population increased only from 905,000 to 923,000 in the last ten years. Essex County is also one of the so-called "better library counties" in the United States. The school and public libraries

are well above average, and our approximate \$4.70 per capita appropriation is exceeded by five other public libraries in Essex County.

The materials, collections, and services that high-school and college students are coming to us for are chiefly those which are not found in libraries of high schools, smaller colleges, or the smaller city libraries. This leads to the following conclusions: 1) There is a general inadequacy of library materials for high-school and for college and university students in the Northern New Jersey area; 2) There is poor distribution of the materials of learning that are available, both geographically in terms of political boundaries and in terms of the needs of individual institutions; 3) There is a lack of understanding among some of those responsible for the improvement of educational facilities as to whose problem this is; 4) There is a lack of communication among various institutions—public and private, academic and library—on this and related problems.

As an instance of lack of understanding and lack of communication, I would like to cite one case. There is an informal group of chief librarians of public libraries in Essex County which meets regularly. We have been discussing ways and means to improve library service. We are working well with public-school superintendents, high-school principals, and high-school librarians through a joint committee of these parallel groups to improve library service to high-school students. It has been our hope also to work out some form of communication so that a better understanding of the needs of college and university students might result. Our group, representing twenty-three public libraries, invited the colleges and university librarians of eighteen colleges or university divisions in the area, with students in our respective communities or using our libraries extensively, to attend one of our meetings. Five or six came.

On the Friday after Thanksgiving of 1961, despite bad weather, we had a busy day at our main library. Attendance was 3,541, and the number of periodical requests was about twelve hundred in our lending and reference department alone. From previous studies we could estimate that about sixteen to seventeen hundred persons were college and university students, and that eight hundred periodical requests were from college and university students.

I do not know how many college and university libraries in our area were open on that day, but we called twenty-five in our Northern New Jersey area and got either no answer or a report that the library was not open from twenty-two. Public libraries are closed on a number of holidays during the year, more perhaps than college and university libraries, but I have no reports that their borrowers overran the college libraries at such times.

Our library does not object to serving students; we are happy and pleased to have them. They are fine young people with inquiring minds. In most cases they are well behaved, and many of them know what they want and where they are going. In general, they do not waste our time.

This is a good time to talk about mutual responsibilities. The Newark Public Library lends books for home use to those who live, work, attend school, or pay taxes in the city and to those who pay a nonresident fee of \$5. per year. We are open for reading-room or reference use to all persons who come to us. With our resident colleges we have an arrangement that nonresident students will first clear with their own college librarians to make sure that we are not serving a function that the college library can serve, but once a student has a borrower's card there is no review of his status for one year. Our constituency may be divided into two large but overlapping groups: 1) those who use our public library for reference

and in-building services; 2) those who use our library to borrow for home reading purposes.

At the main library the first of these groups is increasing faster than the second, and more and more of our staff time, book, periodical, and microfilm money are going to meet their needs. For example, we are beginning to think in terms of duplicating the most-used periodicals indexed in the *Readers Guide*, duplicating the most-used encyclopedias, etc. Most of these users are the constituents of other libraries, too, school libraries, other public libraries, college and university libraries, and in some cases, special libraries of corporations.

The public library, historically, has opened its doors to everyone for in-building use, and now the metropolitan-area public libraries are being pressed to meet the work load placed on them. Even if most college and university libraries in our area were open in a holiday period we would probably have a busy time for several reasons: 1) because we have certain reference and periodical holdings that many college libraries do not have; 2) because for many persons our library is more convenient than the college library and library attendance can be combined with shopping and other city errands; 3) because the student is more likely to get more of what he needs in one place. (It is surprising how well students scout out the availability of library materials and know where they are most likely to get what they need in one form or another.); 4) because of limitations which some institutions place on their services, for example: a) Some college libraries will not borrow on interlibrary loan for undergraduates. They, therefore, go to the public library where they have borrowers' cards and which will borrow books from the other libraries for them. Our library, in rare but worthwhile instances, has even borrowed on interlibrary loan for high-school students; b) Some college libraries will not

make photocopies for students, and most public libraries will do this.

There appears to be a tendency among some college and university libraries to give special services to certain groups, such as faculty, graduate students, honors students, etc., which are not extended to undergraduates. The undergraduate often goes to the public library, which gives all adult borrowers equal treatment.

The public library feels that it should be a responsive agency: responsive to educational, cultural and business trends. It should also be an anticipatory agency that looks ahead, foresees needs, and prepares to meet them. Educational needs and requirements are based largely on the programs of our institutions of formal education. These not only place a great burden on the library facilities of colleges and universities but on public libraries as well.

There have been times in our history when individuals, communities, states, or nations have undertaken extraordinary means to meet extraordinary problems: war, famine, flood, drought, snow, power failure are some of these. There also comes a time when our educational system, or parts thereof, reach an emergency status and something extraordinary needs to be done. Much is being done; but with more colleges, more students being admitted to college, an upgrading of curricula, etc., library facilities adequate to need tend to lag behind. This places a greater and greater burden on the collections of the larger public libraries. What is true for Newark is true for New York, Boston, Hartford, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Los Angeles. It has often been said that when school libraries meet standards, when public libraries meet standards, and when college and university libraries meet standards, this problem and this need will disappear.

The achievement of standards of quality and quantity will help some but will not fully answer the kind of basic problem which the metropolitan area public

library faces. The educational demands on libraries are growing more rapidly than the standards are being met. The standards say little about how an area or a region can secure the greatest amount of library service for the money expended for library service, or about which type of library is to serve which function and how. The standards say relatively little about cooperation among libraries to see that the greatest number of persons get the greatest range of books and services for the money spent.

The greatest obligation of all libraries is the obligation to see the whole problem of library need for all types of libraries and for all types of users and to cooperate to see that several constructive steps take place. There must be a review of the regulations of each library to see how these might be liberalized to give greater service to one's immediate community or clientele; a willingness not to undertake new programs or new curricula without adequate preparation; a willingness to share in areas of subject specialization so that funds can be used to benefit the greatest area and the greatest number.

Where, for reasons of policy, an individual library must withdraw services which it has rendered to an outside constituency, it is essential that there be plenty of warning, because the repercussions are widespread. A college or university that thinks it is helping the local public library by terminating services to townspeople may be serving this end, but it is also placing greater demands on public and college libraries twenty-five to fifty miles away. The problem is not the termination of services but how and when the step is taken. This applies equally to public libraries which have taken steps to restrict use. The development of a grid of library resources in any given area, with a *modus operandi*, a method of referral from one library agency to another, is required.

Most needed of all is a sense of mutual

helpfulness and cooperation, a willingness to talk over problems of which library is to supply what, who is to develop this special collection or that. There needs to be mutual helpfulness in budget improvement for all types of libraries. There is no reason why public librarians should not speak for college and university budget improvement and vice versa. We are still too afraid that some other institution will get more and we will get less. Mutual help can achieve more for all.

Public libraries in metropolitan areas need, and must have, a broader basis of support than the local real-property tax or parts of an across-the-board type of state aid. There must be some recognition of the value and the cost of the regional library center and its maintenance of reference and research collections.

Finally, there is the need to understand that this country at this time cannot afford to let one worthy student be denied appropriate educational materials. Our problems vis-à-vis the outside world are such that we cannot let one person fail to make the best use of his abilities. We must cooperate to see that needs are met. The least that we can do, if we cannot meet the needs in our own institutions, is jointly and cooperatively to work to find ways and means for satisfying them.

To date public libraries generally (and the Newark Public Library specifically) have not reduced services to any person or group beyond the normal constituency. In most respects collections and services are better than they were last year, but they are still not good enough in quality and quantity to meet the needs placed on them. We are actively encouraging forms of cooperation with all types of libraries to the end that the whole Northern New Jersey area gets the greatest library service possible for the tax money expended and that no individual with a need for educational materials is refused the opportunity to use them.

A Basic Collection of Records for a College Library

By DAVID O. LANE

THE COLLEGE library is no longer just a repository and dispenser of books. The book is still supreme in all libraries, and rightly so; but in our time educational, cultural, and recreational matter is available in other formats also—reproductions of paintings, films, filmstrips, other audio-visual materials, and, perhaps most important of all, phonograph records.

The art of recording is still relatively new. The first commercial records date only from the decade before 1900. The flat disc as we know it today appeared about the turn of the century. Electrical recording began in 1926, and contemporary LP records date from 1949.

Some libraries started collecting records in the 1920's and 1930's, but the limitations of the 78 rpm disc were many. They are heavy, bulky, expensive, and easily breakable. Most college libraries began collecting records only after the perfection of the nonbreakable, long-playing record hardly a decade ago.

Our records today have several great advantages (as well as one disadvantage) over their predecessors. The LP record is comparatively cheap, hard to destroy (though all too easy to damage by scratching), light in weight, and compact. Perhaps most important of all in the encouragement of wider collecting of records is that the range of musical literature available today is phenomenal. As late as the 1930's Vivaldi and other masters of the Baroque and pre-Baroque were all but unknown and recordings of contemporary, especially avant-garde, music were rare. Great progress has been made toward making the whole range of music available to current listeners.

Mr. Lane has been Head of the Documents Department, Northern Illinois University Library in DeKalb. On July 1, he became Head of Reader Services, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute Library, Brooklyn, New York.

The college library's record collection has two main functions—as a teaching aid and for recreational purposes. With respect to its teaching uses, the collection should represent as wide a scope as possible; chronologically, all periods of composition and musical development should be represented. Within a given period, the major composers in all important forms should be present. Stylistically, the major musical forms (symphonies, concerti, operas, oratorios, art songs, solo, instrumental and chamber music, etc.) must be available. As a source of recreation and individual interest, the basic concert repertory should be present (all the symphonies of Beethoven and Brahms, the last three of Tchaikovsky, the more popular operas of Verdi, Puccini, etc.). In addition, certain so-called “light” works (by Offenbach, Tchaikovsky, Ravel, etc.) should be available. An effort to satisfy these basic aspects of the record collection, sometimes supplementary, sometimes competitive, has resulted in this suggested basic collection.

The number of records in this hypothetical collection, three hundred, is arbitrary. The total might be two hundred and fifty, or four hundred, or five hundred. Three hundred was chosen as allowing the inclusion of most of the important titles and at the same time providing a collection that could be purchased for

less than \$1,000. The music represented on these discs is limited to so-called "classical" or "concert" music. There is a place in the college library for recordings of operettas, Broadway musicals, folk music, and the spoken word, but that is consideration for another time.

There are many compositions that might have been included in this list, but six hundred 12-inch LP sides can be stretched to include only so much. A final factor influencing the makeup of this collection is coupling—the way works are paired on the records. In a few cases composers are represented that certainly are not basic (i.e., Vieuxtemps). They are listed because they happen to be represented on the flip side of something more important (in the example cited above, Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole"). So in a sense, they are bonuses.

No compositions are presented in duplicate performances. Because of the way works are coupled on records, this has been a factor in the selection of performances. In the effort to avoid duplication and present the best possible range of repertory, it has sometimes been necessary to select an interpretation that is not necessarily the best available; selection is a subjective matter at best. An example is the Prokofiev "Concerto Number Three for Piano;" the London recording cited is a good performance and is coupled with Bartok's important "Concerto Number Three for Piano," while the Capitol release, which may be reasonably preferred, is backed by another Ravel concerto.

A college record collection is meant to be used until worn out; it is not an archive. Therefore, wherever possible, performances have been indicated on the so-called "cheap" labels. There is a great variation in the quality of these less-than-full-price records. Richmonds are made by London Records and are for the most part reissues of their famous FFRR recordings of the '50's, now superseded by newer but not necessarily better stereo

versions. Telefunken (also owned by London) is a major label in Germany, but in this country and Great Britain its discs have been issued at a cheaper price as the artists, mostly German, are not well known off the continent. As these cheaper records sell for about \$2.00 as opposed to \$5.00 for most full-price discs the saving is considerable and the quality is every bit as good as that of the more expensive labels. Fifty-five of the three hundred discs listed are \$1.98 records.

All the records listed were available as of April 1962. Minor labels that might be hard to obtain, or might soon go out of print have been avoided. For example, Westminster Records, one of the larger independent companies, has recently gone through another reorganization. As a result their catalog is in a state of flux, and only two of their discs are listed.

The total list price of this collection is \$1,352.16. It would be available at discounts of about 30 per cent, or for \$950.00.

The list is arranged as simply as possible—alphabetically by composer and then by title, with notation of the record make and number. If more than one composer is represented on the record an entry is made under each, and the other composers are given in parentheses after the title. This rule holds true even for short compositions used to fill up a side. The only exception is in the case of recordings of songs (by Schubert, Sibelius, Wolf, etc.); for these, rather than listing each title, the composer's name is followed by "Lieder," "Chansons," or "Songs." To do otherwise would complicate and lengthen an involved list. For those who wish to know which songs are included on these discs, the full citation can be found in the *Schwann Long-Playing Record Catalog* for the month in which the record in question was first issued. This date is given after the brief entry in each subsequent catalog. All the performances indicated are, at the least, very good.

A SUGGESTED BASIC RECORD COLLECTION FOR COLLEGES

An asterisk indicates that record is also available in stereo.

ALBENIZ: Iberia—Suite, arr. orch. Arbos (Turina: Danzas Fantasticas). *London CM 9263

BACH: (6) Brandenburg Concerti. Richmond 42002

BACH: Cantatas Nos. 56 and 82. *RCA Victor LM 2312

BACH: Clavier Concerti: No. 1 in D Minor; No. 4 in A; No. 5 in F Minor. *Bach Guild BG 588

BACH: Little Organ Book. Deutsche Gram. ARC 3025/6

BACH: Mass in B Minor. *Epic SL 6027

BACH: Organ Music: Fantasia & Fugue in G Minor; Fantasia in C Minor; Prelude & Fugue in C Minor; Toccata & Fugue in D Minor. Angel 35368

BACH: Violin Concerti: No. 1 in A Minor; No. 2 in E; Concerto in D Minor for two violins. *Epic LC 3553

BACH: Well-tempered Clavier (complete). RCA Victor LM 6801

BARTOK: Concerto for Orchestra. *Columbia ML 5471

BARTOK: Miraculous Mandarin (Kodaly: Peacock Variations). Mercury MG 50038

BARTOK: Piano Concerto No. 3 (Prokofiev: Piano Concerto No. 3 in C). London LM 9083

BARTOK: String Quartets Nos. 5 & 6. Columbia ML 4280

BEETHOVEN: Piano Concerto No. 1 in C; Piano Concerto No. 2 in B Flat. London CM 9024

BEETHOVEN: Piano Concerto No. 3 in C Minor. Richmond 19063

BEETHOVEN: Piano Concerto No. 4 in G. Richmond 19017

BEETHOVEN: Piano Concerto No. 5 in E Flat. Richmond 19072

BEETHOVEN: Piano Sonata No. 8 in C Minor; Piano Sonata No. 14 in C Sharp Minor. Capitol P 8322

BEETHOVEN: Piano Sonata No. 17 in D Minor; Piano Sonata No. 18 in E Flat. Angel 35352

BEETHOVEN: Piano Sonata No. 21 in C; Piano Sonata No. 23 in F Minor. Angel 35024

BEETHOVEN: Piano Sonata No. 29 in B Flat. London CM 9056

BEETHOVEN: Piano Sonata No. 30 in E; Piano Sonata No. 31 in A Flat; Piano Sonata No. 32 in C Minor. Columbia ML 5130

BEETHOVEN: Piano Trio No. 7 in B Flat. *Angel 35704

BEETHOVEN: String Quartets: No. 7 in F; No. 8 in E Minor; No. 9 in C; No. 10 in E Flat; No. 11 in F Minor. *Deutsche Gram. 18534/6

BEETHOVEN: String Quartets: No. 16 in F; Grosse Fugue. Decca DL 9893

BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 1 in C; Symphony No. 2 in D. *Columbia ML 5398

BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 3 in E Flat. *Parliament 129

BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 4 in B Flat. Richmond 19033

BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 5 in C Minor. *London CM 9011

BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 6 in F. Richmond 19037

BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 7 in A. *Telefunken 18040

BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 8 in F; Symphony No. 9 in D Minor. *Columbia M2L 264

BEETHOVEN: Violin Concerto in D. Richmond 19034

BEETHOVEN: Violin Sonata No. 6 in A; Violin Sonata No. 9 in A. Epic LC 3458

BELLINI: Norma. *Angel 3615

BERG: Violin Concerto (Schonberg: Violin Concerto). Columbia ML 4857

BERG: Wozzeck. Columbia SL 118

BERLIOZ: Overtures: Beatrice and Benedict; Benvenuto Cellini; Roman Carnival; Les Troyens—Royal Hunt and Storm. *RCA Victor LM 2438

BERLIOZ: Requiem. *RCA Victor LD 6077

BERLIOZ: Symphonie Fantastique. *Parliament 131

BERNSTEIN: Fancy Free (Copland: El Salon Mexico; Milhaud: La Creation du Monde). Columbia CL 920

BIZET: L'Arlesienne, Suites Nos. 1 & 2 (Greig: Peer Gynt, Suites Nos. 1 & 2). Columbia ML 5035

BIZET: Carmen. *Capitol GCR 7207

BIZET: Symphony in C (Prokofiev: Symphony No. 1; Weinberger: Schwanda-Polka and Fugue). Columbia ML 5289

BLOCH: Concerti Grossi, Nos. 1 & 2. *Mercury MG 50223

- BORODIN: Prince Igor—Act III: Polovtsian Dances (Falla: El Amor Brujo). Richmond 19032
- BORODIN: String Quartet No. 2 in D (Tchaikovsky: String Quartet No. 1). Capitol P 8187
- BRAHMS: Klavierstücke, op. 79, op. 118, op. 119—excerpts. Angel 35027
- BRAHMS: Piano Concerto No. 1 in D Minor. *Epic LC 3484
- BRAHMS: Piano Concerto No. 2 in B Flat. *RCA Victor LM 2581
- BRAHMS: Symphony No. 1 in C Minor. Richmond 19016
- BRAHMS: Symphony No. 2 in D. Richmond 19020
- BRAHMS: Symphony No. 3 in F. Richmond 19050
- BRAHMS: Symphony No. 4 in E Flat. *Telefunken 8039
- BRAHMS: Violin Concerto in D. Richmond 19018
- BRITTEN: Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra "Variations and Fugue on a Theme of Purcell" (Prokofiev: Peter and the Wolf). Richmond 19040
- BRUCKNER: Symphony No. 4 in E Flat; Symphony No. 7 in E. Decca DX 146
- CHABRIER: Bouree Fantasque; Espana; Suite Pastorale. *Perfect 13009
- CHARPENTIER: Mass and Symphony "Assumpta Est Marie." Vox PL 8440
- CHAUSSON: Symphony in B Flat. *Mercury MG 50108
- CHOPIN: Ballades, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. *RCA Victor LM 2370
- CHOPIN: Etudes, op. 10 & op. 25; Preludes, op. 28; Piano Sonata No. 2 in B Flat; Waltzes (complete). Vox VBX 401
- CHOPIN: Piano Concerto No. 1 in E Minor. *Capitol G 7241
- CHOPIN: Piano Concerto No. 2 in F Minor (Schumann: Piano Concerto). *Columbia ML 5494
- COPLAND: El Salon Mexico (Bernstein: Fancy Free; Milhaud: La Creation du Monde). Columbia CL 920
- CORELLI: Suite for Strings, arr. Pinelli (Handel: Royal Fireworks Music; Water Music Suite). *Columbia ML 5417
- DEBUSSY: Iberia; La Mer; Prelude a l'Après-midi d'un Faune. *Mercury MG 50101
- DEBUSSY: (3) Nocturnes (Ravel: Rhapsodie Espagnole). Richmond 19044
- DEBUSSY: Pelleas et Melisande. Angel 3561
- DEBUSSY: Petite Suite, arr. orch. Busser (Faure: Pelleas et Melisande Music; Rousset: Bacchus et Ariane, Suites 1 & 2). Epic LC 3165
- DEBUSSY: Piano Music (complete). Columbia SL 222
- DEBUSSY: String Quartet in G Minor (Ravel: String Quartet in F). *RCA Victor LM 2413
- DEBUSSY: Violin Sonata in G Minor (Franck: Violin Sonata in A). *Columbia ML 5470
- DELIBES: Coppelia—Suite; Sylvia—Suite. Richmond 19045
- DELIUS: Paris; Sea Drift. Columbia ML 5079
- DOHNANYI: Variations on a Nursery Song (Rachmaninoff: Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini). Richmond 19076
- DONIZETTI: Lucia di Lammermoor. *RCA Victor LM 6055
- DUKAS: Sorcerer's Apprentice (Honegger: Pacific 231; Ravel: Bolero; Ravel: La Valse). London CM 9119
- DVORAK: String Quartet No. 6 in F (Smetana: String Quartet No. 1). Decca DL 9637
- DVORAK: Scherzo Capriccioso; Symphony No. 4 in G. Mercury MG 50162
- DVORAK: Symphony No. 5 in E Minor. *Columbia ML 5384
- ELGAR: Enigma Variations; Overture: Cockaigne; Serenade in E Minor for Strings. Columbia ML 5031
- FALLA: El Amor Brujo (Borodin: Prince Igor—Act III: Polovtsian Dances). Richmond 19132
- FALLA: The Three Cornered Hat (complete); Vida Breve—Interlude and Dance. *London CM 9292
- FAURE: Pelleas et Melisande Music (Debussy: Petite Suite; Rousset: Bacchus et Ariane, Suites 1 & 2). Epic LC 3165
- FRANCAIX: Piano Concertino (Honegger: Piano Concertino; Strauss: Burleske). Decca DL 9900
- FRANCK: Symphonic Variations for Piano and Orchestra; Symphony in D Minor. Richmond 19022
- FRANCK: Violin Sonata in A (Debussy: Violin Sonata). *Columbia ML 5470

- GERSHWIN: An American in Paris; Rhapsody in Blue. *Columbia ML 5413
 GESUALDO: Madrigals and Sacred Music. *Columbia ML 5341
 GLAZUNOV: The Seasons. *London CM 9164
 GOUNOD: Faust. *Capitol GDR 7154
 GREIG: Peer Gynt, Suites Nos. 1 & 2 (Bizet: L'Arlesienne, Suites Nos. 1 & 2). Columbia ML 5035
 GREIG: Piano Concerto in A Minor (Litolf: Concerto Symphonique—Scherzo). *Richmond 19061

 HANDEL: Concerti Grossi, op. 3 (complete). London CM 9117
 HANDEL: Messiah. *Columbia M2L 263
 HANDEL: Royal Fireworks Music; Water Music—Suite (Corelli: Suite for Strings). *Columbia ML 5417
 HANSON: Lament for Beowulf; Symphony No. 2. *Mercury MG 50192
 HAYDN: Clavier Sonatas, Nos. 34, 35, 37, 40, 49; Piano Variations in F. RCA Victor LM 6073
 HAYDN: String Quartet in D, op. 64, No. 5; String Quartet in D Minor, op. 76, No. 2. Angel 45018
 HAYDN: Symphony No. 88 in G (Schumann No. 4). Decca DL 9767
 HAYDN: Symphony No. 92 in G; Symphony No. 104 in D. Decca DL 9959
 HAYDN: Symphony No. 94 in G; Symphony No. 101 in D. *RCA Victor LM 2394
 HAYDN: Symphony No. 100 in G; Symphony No. 102 in B Flat. Decca DL 9989
 HINDEMITH: Mathis der Maler; Symphonic Dances. Decca DL 9818
 HINDEMITH: Symphonic Metamorphosis on Themes by Weber (Schonberg; Five Pieces for Orchestra). Mercury MG 50024
 HOLST: The Planets. *Capitol G 7196
 HONEGGER: Pacific 231 (Dukas: Sorcerer's Apprentice; Ravel: Bolero; Ravel: La Valse). London CM 9119
 HONEGGER: Piano Concertino (Francaix: Piano Concertino; Strauss: Burleske). Decca DL 9900
 HONEGGER: Symphony No. 5 (Milhaud: Les Choephores). Decca DL 9956

 D'INDY: Symphony on a French Mountain Air (Ravel: Piano Concerto in G). *RCA Victor LM 2271
 IVES: Symphony No. 3; Three Places in New England. *Mercury MG 50149

 IVES: Violin Sonatas Nos. 2, 3, 4. Mercury MG 50097

 JANACEK: Sinfonietta; Taras Bulba. Vox 9710
 JANNEQUIN: Chansons. Deutsche Gram. ARC 3034

 KHACHATURIAN: Gayne Ballet—Suite (Offenbach: Gaité Parisienne). *RCA Victor LM 2267
 KHACHATURIAN: Piano Concerto. *Capitol P 8349
 KODALY: Peacock Variations (Bartok: Miraculous Mandarin). Mercury MG 50038

 LALO: Symphonie Espagnole (Vieuxtemps: Violin Concerto No. 4). Columbia ML 5184
 LEONCAVALLO: I Pagliacci (Mascagni: Cavalleria Rusticana). Angel 3528
 LISZT: Piano Concerto No. 1 in E Flat; Piano Concerto No. 2 in A. Richmond 19023
 LISZT: Les Preludes, Symphonic Poem No. 3; Tasso—Lament and Triumph, Symphonic Poem No. 2. *Angel 35636
 LISZT: (12) Transcendental Etudes after Paganini. Angel 3591
 LITOLFF: Concerto Symphonique—Scherzo (only) (Greig: Piano Concerto in A Minor). *Richmond 19061

 MACDOWELL: Piano Concerto No. 1 in A Minor; Piano Concerto No. 2 in D Minor. Westminster 18367
 MAHLER: Symphony No. 4 in G. *RCA Victor LM 2364
 MAHLER: Symphony No. 9 (Schonberg: Verklärte Nacht). Angel 3526
 MASCAGNI: Cavalleria Rusticana (Leoncavallo: I Pagliacci). Angel 3528
 MENDELSSOHN: Hebrides Overture; Symphony No. 3 in A Minor. *Mercury MG 50123
 MENDELSSOHN: Symphony No. 4 in A; Symphony No. 5 in D Minor. *RCA Victor LM 2221
 MILHAUD: Les Choephores (Honegger: Symphony No. 5). Decca DL 9956
 MILHAUD: La Creation du Monde (Bernstein: Fancy Free; Copland: El Salon Mexico). Columbia CL 920
 MONTEVERDI: Orfeo. Decca ARC 3035/6
 MOZART: Don Giovanni. Epic SC 6010
 MOZART: Marriage of Figaro. Epic. SC 6022
 MOZART: Piano Concerto No. 20 in D Minor; Piano Concerto No. 25 in C. Angel 23215

- MOZART: Piano Concerto No. 24 in C Minor; Piano Concerto No. 26 in D. Columbia ML 4901
- MOZART: Piano Sonata No. 4 in E Flat; Piano Sonata No. 5 in G; Piano Sonata No. 9 in D; Piano Sonata No. 13 in B Flat; German Dances. RCA Victor LM 6044
- MOZART: Piano Trio No. 2 in B Flat (Ravel: Piano Trio). *Deutsche Gram. 18584
- MOZART: Requiem. Decca DL 9835
- MOZART: Sinfonia Concertante in E Flat for Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Horn & Strings; Sinfonia Concertante in E Flat for Violin, Viola and Orchestra. Vox PL 11830
- MOZART: String Quartet No. 14 in G; String Quartet No. 19 in C. RCA Victor LM 2167
- MOZART: Symphony No. 29 in A; Symphony No. 30 in D; Symphony No. 31 in D; Symphony No. 32 in G. Westminster 18216
- MOZART: Symphony No. 35 in D; Symphony No. 41 in C. Harmony 7072
- MOZART: Symphony No. 38 in D; Symphony No. 39 in E Flat. *Angel 35739
- MOZART: Symphony No. 40 in G Minor (Schubert: Symphony No. 8). Harmony 7054
- MOZART: Violin Concerto No. 2 in D; Violin Concerto No. 5 in A. Epic LC 3157
- Music of the Medieval Court and Countryside. Decca DL 9400
- MUSSORGSKY: Boris Godounov. Capitol GDR 7164
- MUSSORGSKY: Pictures at an Exhibition, arr. orch. Ravel. *RCA Victor LM 2201
- OFFENBACH: Gaite Parisienne, arr. Rosenthal (Khachaturian: Gayne Ballet—Suite). *RCA Victor LM 2267
- ORFF: Carmina Burana. *Columbia ML 5498
- PAGANINI: Caprices, op. 1. *London CM 9244
- PALESTRINA: Missa Papae Marcelli; Stabat Mater; Improperia. Deutsche Gram. ARC 3074
- POULENC: Concerto in G Minor for Organ; Gloria in G. *Angel 35953
- PROKOFIEV: Love for Three Oranges—Suite; Sythian Suite. *Mercury MG 50157
- PROKOFIEV: Peter and the Wolf (Britten: Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra). Richmond 19040
- PROKOFIEV: Piano Concerto No. 3 in C (Bartok: Piano Concerto No. 3). London CM 9083
- PROKOFIEV: Symphony No. 1 in D "Classical" (Bizet: Symphony in C; Weinberger: Schwanda—Polka and Fugue). Columbia ML 5289
- PROKOFIEV: Symphony No. 5. *Columbia ML 5260
- PROKOFIEV: Violin Concerto No. 1 in D; Violin Concerto No. 2 in G Minor. Columbia ML 5243
- PUCCINI: La Boheme. RCA Victor LM 6042
- PUCCINI: Madama Butterfly. *Capitol GCR 7232
- PUCCINI: La Tosca. *RCA Victor LM 6052
- PUCCINI: Turandot. *RCA Victor LM 6149
- RACHMANINOFF: Piano Concerto No. 2 in C Minor. *Richmond 19059
- RACHMANINOFF: Piano Concerto No. 3 in D Minor. *Mercury MG 50283
- RACHMANINOFF: Rhapsody on a theme of Paganini (Dohnanyi: Variations on a Nursery Song). Richmond 19076
- RACHMANINOFF: Symphony No. 2 in E Minor. *Columbia ML 5436
- RACHMANINOFF: Symphony No. 3 in A Minor; Vocalise, arr. orch. Rachmaninoff. Columbia ML 4961
- RAVEL: Bolero; La Valse (Dukas: Sorcerer's Apprentice; Honegger: Pacific 231). London CM 9119
- RAVEL: Daphnis et Chloe (complete). *RCA Victor LM 2568
- RAVEL: Piano Concerto in G (D'Indy: Symphony on a French Mountain Air). *RCA Victor LM 2271
- RAVEL: Piano Trio in A Minor (Mozart: Piano Trio No. 2). *Deutsche Gram. 18584
- RAVEL: Rapsodie Espagnole (Debussy: 3 Nocturnes). Richmond 19044
- RAVEL: String Quartet in F (Debussy: String Quartet). *RCA Victor LM 2413
- RESPIGHI: Fountains of Rome; Pines of Rome. *RCA Victor LM 2436
- RIMSKY-KORSAKOV: Coq d'Or—Suite; Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh—Suite. *Parliament 130
- RIMSKY-KORSAKOV: Scheherazade. *RCA Victor LM 2446
- ROSSINI: Barber of Seville. *RCA Victor LM 6143
- ROUSSEL: Bacchus et Ariane, Suites 1 & 2 (Debussy: Petite Suite; Faure: Pelleas et Melisande Music). Epic LC 3165

- SAINT-SAENS: Symphony No. 3 in C Minor. *Mercury MG 50167
- SCARLATTI: Harpsichord Sonatas. Columbia SL 221
- SCHÖNBERG: Five Pieces for Orchestra, op. 16 (Hindemith: Symphonic Metamorphosis on Themes by Weber). Mercury MG 50024
- SCHÖNBERG: Verklärte Nacht (Mahler: Symphony No. 9). Angel 3526
- SCHÖNBERG: Violin Concerto (Berg: Violin Concerto). Columbia ML 4857
- SCHUBERT: Lieder (Schumann: Lieder). London 5262
- SCHUBERT: String Quartet No. 14 in D Minor; String Quartet No. 15 in C; Piano Quintet in A; String Quintet in C. Vox VBX 6
- SCHUBERT: Symphony No. 3 in D; Symphony No. 5 in B Flat. *Capitol G 7212
- SCHUBERT: Symphony No. 8 in B Minor (Mozart: Symphony No. 40). Harmony 7054
- SCHUBERT: Symphony No. 9 in C. *Epic LC 3431
- SCHUBERT: Wanderer Fantasy; Drei Klaviertücke, op. post. Angel 35637
- SCHUBERT: Winterreise. Decca DX 111
- SCHUMANN: Lieder (Schubert: Lieder). London 5262
- SCHUMANN: Piano Concerto in A Minor (Chopin: Piano Concerto No. 2). *Columbia ML 5494
- SCHUMANN: Manfred Overture; Symphony No. 1 in B Flat. *RCA Victor LM 2474
- SCHUMANN: Symphony No. 4 in D Minor (Haydn: Symphony No. 88). Decca DL 9767
- SHOSTAKOVICH: Symphony No. 5. *RCA Victor LM 2261
- SIBELIUS: En Saga; Oceanides; Pohjola's Daughter; Tapiola. Columbia ML 5249
- SIBELIUS: Songs. *London 5436
- SIBELIUS: Symphony No. 1 in E Minor. Richmond 19069
- SIBELIUS: Symphony No. 2 in D. *Columbia ML 5207
- SMETANA: Ma Vlast (complete). Parliament 111
- SMETANA: String Quartet No. 1 in E Minor (Dvorak: String Quartet No. 6). Decca DL 9637
- STRAUSS: Burleske for Piano and Orchestra (Francaix: Piano Concertino; Honegger: Piano Concertino). Decca DL 9900
- STRAUSS: Don Juan; Till Eulenspiegel; Tod und Verklärung. *Epic LC 3439
- STRAUSS: Don Quixote. *Epic LC 3786
- STRAUSS: Ein Heldenleben. *Columbia ML 5649
- STRAUSS: Lieder. Angel 35600
- STRAUSS: Rosenkavalier. *Angel 3563
- STRAUSS: Salome. *London A 4247
- STRAVINSKY: Cantata (1952); Symphony in C. Columbia ML 4899
- STRAVINSKY: Firebird Suite; Le Sacre du Printemps. Columbia ML 4882
- STRAVINSKY: Petrouchka. Richmond 19015
- TCHAIKOVSKY: Capriccio Italian; Suite No. 3 —Theme and Variations (only). Richmond 19041
- TCHAIKOVSKY: Francesca da Rimini; Romeo and Juliet. Richmond 19027
- TCHAIKOVSKY: Hamlet; Overture 1812. Richmond 19014
- TCHAIKOVSKY: The Nutcracker—excerpts. *RCA Victor LM 2328
- TCHAIKOVSKY: Piano Concerto No. 1 in B Minor. *Richmond 19060
- TCHAIKOVSKY: Sleeping Beauty. Richmond 42001
- TCHAIKOVSKY: String Quartet No. 1 in D (Borodin: String Quartet No. 2). Capitol P 8187
- TCHAIKOVSKY: Swan Lake. Richmond 42003
- TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 4 in F Minor. *Richmond 19082
- TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 5 in E Minor. Richmond 19006
- TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 6 in B Minor. Richmond 19002
- TCHAIKOVSKY: Violin Concerto in D. Richmond 19011
- TURINA: Danzas Fantásticas (Albeniz: Iberia —Suite). *London CM 9263
- VAUGHAN WILLIAMS: Symphony No. 2. London CM 9052
- VAUGHAN WILLIAMS: Symphony No. 4 in F Minor. London CM 9094
- VERDI: Aida. *RCA Victor LM 6158
- VERDI: Falstaff. *Angel 3552
- VERDI: Otello. *RCA Victor LD 6155
- VERDI: Rigoletto. RCA Victor LM 6051
- VERDI: Requiem. *Parliament 154/2
- VERDI: La Traviata. RCA Victor LM 6040
- VIEUXTEMPS: Violin Concerto No. 4 in D Minor (Lalo: Symphonie Espagnole). Columbia ML 5184

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Book Catalogs: Prospects in the Decade Ahead

By DAVID C. WEBER

THE PAPER that Frederick P. Keppel submitted to the ALA in 1939 serves to remind one of the hazards of forecasting. In his consideration of the library of nineteen years in the future (that is, of 1958), he then made this forecast for catalog cards:

It is now the publisher's business to provide them for new books or other records. For old records we have them telephotoed from the Library of Congress or one of the other central catalogs. When it comes to using the cards, I blush to think for how many years we watched the so-called business machines juggle with payrolls and bank books before it occurred to us that they might be adapted to dealing with library cards with equal dexterity. Indexing has become an entirely new art. The modern index is no longer bound up in the volume, but remains on cards, and the modern version of the old Hollerith machine will sort out and photograph anything that the dial tells it, and, thank heavens, will then put all the cards back in their places.¹

With this as caution against forecasting for nineteen years ahead, I should like to comment on the possible utility of book-form catalogs in the next ten years only. For this purpose one may use the trends of the past two decades to attempt a projection, as well as to review problems in the publication of recent library catalogs in book form. This will permit me to describe some of the hazards that we shall face in the years ahead and some ways that we, as a professional association, may together make this a period of fruitful experimentation.²

It may be said at the outset that this

¹ Frederick P. Keppel, "Looking Forward, a Fantasy." *The Library of Tomorrow*. (Chicago: ALA, 1939), p. 5.

² A shortened version of this article was read at a meeting of the ALA Book Catalogs Interdivisional Committee, Cleveland, July, 1961.

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study results in renewed confidence in the importance of card catalogs. There does seem to be a recent increase, however, in the number of book catalogs issued on the initiative of the library; yet it may be too early to call this a trend toward somewhat greater use of the book catalog as replacement for the card catalog. And the book catalog manifestly has the same advantages and disadvantages today as a hundred years ago.

Let me set the stage for our considerations by giving two views of the present inadequacy of card catalogs. In a recent lecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. John G. Kemeny reminded his audience of the increase of book production, the increased ease of publication through photographic techniques, the publishing activities that are now mushrooming in formerly undeveloped areas of the world, and the phenomenal rate of library growth. Dr. Kemeny has grown so concerned with this impossible situation as to suggest that, by 1980, the United States government and one hundred research libraries should cooperate to build an automated "national research library" based on high reduction microfilm storage, long-distance telephone dialing for retrieval, and local print-out of copies on regular microfilm or full-size sheets. This proposal by the chairman of Dartmouth's department of mathematics and astronomy should not be taken lightly.

A second example may be found in the recent attempt of Harvard, Yale,

and the New York Public Library to join forces to solve a common problem. This problem they described thus:

A crisis has been reached in the development of card catalogues for the largest research libraries of this country. These catalogues, which are mechanisms meant to serve scholars, are becoming more and more enormous and complex jungles of cards. It costs great sums to maintain them, unit costs increase steadily as they become more bulky, and they outgrow the space that is readily available for housing them. In spite of all the money and labor that is being invested in cataloguing . . . those who use the catalogues and those who make them are increasingly dissatisfied. . . . A bold approach on some new basis seems to be in order.³

These libraries saw three alternatives which might be developed singly or in combination with one another. First, the card catalog might prove to be preferable to anything else, and its undesirable features might have to be accepted as lesser evils. Second, a printed catalog—possibly a joint printed catalog—might be practical in spite of the high cost and numerous difficulties it would involve. Third, electronic solutions might be provided by new developments in technology. It may be reported that the three libraries held several meetings to consider the possibility of printing a joint catalog; however, agreement could not be reached.

The card catalog has served libraries well during the past century, but it cannot continue to serve research libraries adequately if cataloging techniques and catalog apparatus remain unchanged. These two examples may show that there is concern for the future of card catalogs—at least in the larger research libraries. And the problems faced by these larger libraries are the ones that will be faced by the medium-size libraries in another generation or two.

³ *Annual Report for the Year 1955-56*. Cambridge, Mass.: Director, Harvard University Library, p. 6.

In order to see clearly the present condition of card catalogs, it may be well to turn attention briefly to their development during the past century.

Until this century, libraries made extensive use of printed catalogs in book form to answer the common question, "Is the book I want in the library?"

Over a thousand such catalogs were published in the United States between 1723 and 1875. A library such as that of Amherst College would sell one hundred copies of its book catalog within four years of publication; and the Detroit Public Library would sell six hundred copies within seven years and give away four hundred more.

Then came the problem of larger and larger catalogs, resulting from greatly increased acquisitions; and the libraries of the country changed to the card form, applying practices developed between 1847 and 1861. This was no sudden and complete change of library technique, and we are all aware that American libraries keenly debated the two systems throughout the remainder of the century. The involved arguments may be summarized by using Cutter's several points which he wrote down in 1876:

The advantages of a printed catalog are briefly:

That it is in less danger of partial or total destruction than a manuscript volume or drawers of cards.

That it can be consulted out of the library.

That it can be consulted in other libraries and it may always fairly be questioned by trustees how far the benefit to any other library is a justification for incurring the expense of printing.

That it is easier to read than the best manuscript volume and very much easier to consult. Here again everything depends on the hurry or impatience of those who consult the catalog. If that is so great that a very slight impediment will cause them to give up the search altogether or never undertake a search after having failed

once, printing is necessary; but in college and country libraries, this can hardly be the case.

That several persons can consult multiple copies of it at once.

The disadvantages of a printed catalog are:

That it is costly and, if full and accurate, very costly.

That a mistake once made is made forever.

It is out of date before it is published. As it cannot contain the newest books, the very ones most sought for, fresh supplements are continually needed, each of which causes an additional loss of time and patience to consultants. The average man will not look in over four places for a book. A few very persevering or driven by a great need will go as far as five or six. It becomes necessary, therefore, if the catalog is to be of any use, to print consolidated supplements every five years, and that is expensive.⁴

The turn of the century saw discussions shift from this debate on form of catalog to concentration on rules for individual entries. This concern with the degree of bibliographic information is well summarized by Keyes D. Metcalf in his volume on library administration:

Librarians tended to line up in two camps. One was made up of reference librarians and of catalogers who were "perfectionists," represented by Miss Isidore Mudge and Miss Minnie Sears. They believed that unless very accurate and detailed cataloging rules were followed, the catalog would sooner or later have to be done over and that the extra cost of originally doing it well would not only make better reference work possible, but save money in the long run. The other group was led by Dr. E. C. Richardson, then of the Princeton University Library, who believed that a "title-a-line" cataloging would make readily available perhaps ninety-seven percent of all books and reduce cataloging costs to such an extent that enough additional books could be purchased and cataloged as to more than

⁴ C. A. Cutter "Library Catalogues," *Public Libraries in the United States of America*. . . . (Washington, U. S. Bureau of Education, 1876), Pt. 1, p. 552-54.

make up for the three percent lost through the simplified methods. . . . The struggle still goes on.⁵

It may be said, however, that in the United States the period from 1876 to 1941 was the era of the card catalog in complete dominance. Perhaps this period of virtuosity ended with the recall to duty clearly sounded in Andrew Osborn's "Crisis in Cataloging." The integrity of the card catalog's meticulously detailed entries had been strikingly challenged.

In 1942 the era of the marriage of the card catalog and the book form catalog was ushered in with the great *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards*. The word "marriage" is used since in the present era it is not a case of "either or." It is doubtful if the recent publication of any card catalog in book form has resulted in the complete discarding of the original card file. In these years, the question of format which was tabled in 1901 has been reopened for further discussion. It is still complicated by the continuing divergence of opinion as to the amount of necessary catalog information.

The past twenty years have seen the publication of over sixty library catalogs of American educational institutions. (These are listed in the appendix to this article; and it should be pointed out that in the last two years all but four were publishing ventures of G. K. Hall & Co.) These catalogs are occasionally substitutes for the cards, but generally are copies of the card catalog information. Some of them give book numbers; a few give multiple locations or joint listings. Through analysis of these catalogs, three basic motivations for publication seem discernable:

1. A library's internal concern with providing easier access for its clientele. This may result from one of four pressures:

⁵ *Studies in Library Administrative Problems*. (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1960), p. 60.

- a. Complexity of use, since a book catalog provides simplicity of presentation and may include exceptional fullness in detail.
 - b. Geographical dispersal of library units and availability of a single book collection in several locations.
 - c. Fluidity of collections where the changing catalog record can be provided by mechanical reproduction of a central master file.
 - d. Physical problems of card catalog space.
2. Local pride and an interest in scholarship generally, which usually results in a subsidized publication.
 3. The interest in a particular catalog shown by scholars and libraries throughout the country, an interest which may make the catalog commercially practicable.

In its simplest terms, a publication is going to result either from the local library's saying, "I want it published to support my own responsibilities to my clientele," or from friends' encouraging and supporting special collections through endowment or gifts for current use, or from the national community of scholars' saying, "Your collections are so rich or your cataloging analysis so exceptional that we all need access to these records." The latter case results in a feasible commercial enterprise, while the former two require internal fiscal justification.

That these motivations often overlap is demonstrated by the New York Public Library's comment in introducing its catalog of *French Revolutionary Pamphlets, A Check List of the Tallyrand & Other Collections*:

A printed check list rather than the customary cataloging on cards was decided upon for the following reasons: (1) The cost of recording a large but specialized

collection would be considerably reduced, and at the same time material would be more easily accessible to students than if cards for each individual piece had been inserted in the public catalog. (2) The entries for the Tallyrand Collection would be kept together. (3) The use of the pamphlet by students would be facilitated.⁶

The three basic motivations are likely to retain their force in the future. Catalogs will be issued for current acquisitions, and they will be issued for older materials. Some will be limited in scope, and some will be comprehensive. Some will be issued by large libraries and many by small.

Since 1942 several techniques have been developed for the production of these catalogs. The study by Professor Richard Shoemaker of Rutgers University⁷ and the analysis by George Piternick, then of the University of California,⁸ describe the methods that are now available through technological developments. Machines and photographic applications that are in hand or are being developed seem certain to revolutionize the production of small editions.

This, then, is the situation in 1961. Let me now turn to the future. As a profession we have learned a good deal from the experience of the last twenty years. However, there are difficulties yet to be surmounted if we are to achieve anything close to ideal standards for publishing book catalogs. Some of the more important problems are the following six:

1. *The difficulty of choosing which of several catalogs it is most desirable to publish.*

The scholar and the librarian would hope in theory that what money is available to a library could be spent to cover the entire range of knowl-

⁶ Horace E. Hayden, comp., *French Revolutionary Pamphlets; A Check List of the Tallyrand & Other Collections*. ([New York]: New York Public Library, 1945, p. [iii]).

⁷ Richard H. Shoemaker, "Some Twentieth Century Book Catalogs," *Library Resources and Technical Services*, IV (1960), 195-207.

⁸ George Piternick, "Techniques of the Modern Printed Catalog and Its Supplements," (MS, June 1960).

edge, and that each thorough bibliographical index which is purchased would cover one clearly defined portion of knowledge. The several portions that are purchased by a library should form a composite whole, with as little duplication and as few gaps as possible. This is difficult to achieve. In other words, the "ideal" catalog, to be worthy of publication and to be worthy of purchase by subscribing libraries, must thoroughly index a collection of notable distinction in its particular field. This field should be rather closely and carefully circumscribed in order that it not impinge on catalogs that already have been published or will be published in related areas.

The Oriental field may be used as an example of this point. Is the New York Public Library's Oriental catalog as significant for scholars as that of the Harvard Yenching Institute catalog, of which the first three volumes, from 1938 to 1940, have already been published? Or, in another field, one may ask whether the publication of the New York Public Library Slavonic Division catalog did damage to the possibility of publishing the Cyrillic Union Catalog at the Library of Congress. In this instance, there are reasons to publish both catalogs; for the New York Public Library Slavonic catalog lists some Slavic titles not in the Cyrillic Union Catalog, and it includes a large number of analytics and books in Western languages that are not in the Cyrillic Union Catalog. On the other hand, the Cyrillic Union Catalog includes about twice the five hundred thousand entries in the New York Public Library catalog, while a recent sample indicates that it contains cards for only about one-third of Russian language publications actually available in research libraries other than the Library of Congress. However there is a large, and theoretic-

cally wasteful, overlap between the two catalogs.

These examples may indicate the importance of publishers', scholars', and librarians' working together to utilize to best advantage the newer techniques and the funds that are available. How can we find the ideal portions of knowledge having comprehensive collections carefully cataloged in depth? Obviously the quality of the collection is of major importance. I shall return later to this point.

2. *The problems concerning the depth of indexing.*

All libraries are faced with the dilemma that the cost of buying books is in competition with the expense of cataloging these books. Although cataloging perfectionism is a roadblock to adequate library services, full catalog records are of clear value from a national point of view. For an example, I may mention two collections in the Oriental field, the catalogs of either one of which might deserve publication. One is the New York Public Library's catalog of its Oriental collection, which lists 65,000 volumes indexed on 352,000 cards. The other is the collection of the London University School of Oriental and African Studies, which has 400,000 volumes controlled by only 300,000 cards. One collection is obviously given much more thorough cataloging treatment, and the larger collection covers a much wider subject field. Here is indeed a dilemma.

3. *Network complications—the problems of combined use of both the book form and card form catalogs.*

Picture, if you will, the largest card catalog you have seen and transfer 80 per cent of it to book form. You would then need to devote almost as much space to the combination card-and-book catalog under these new conditions because of the fact that the catalog needs to be adequately spread out

so that many persons may have access to the records at one time. You might, therefore, have on one side of the "index room" the card file for recent accessions. On the other side of the room you might have a book catalog laid out on a counter, or perhaps the catalog in duplicate on two rows of shelves above a counter. There will be questions in the reader's mind as he enters the room and wonders in which catalog to look. The book catalog may be interleaved and annotated for additions or the supplementary materials may be in the card catalog awaiting the next round of book publication. There may be several author and several subject catalogs, some of which may be union catalogs. This will be quite a different type of bibliographical facility from that we are accustomed to using, and the network of bibliographical controls is bound to be a bit more complicated than the single dictionary card file.

4. *The major problem of supplements.*

What is to be done with records for books acquired after a catalog is published? Or, indeed, what happens as books are withdrawn or transferred to different locations? It is conceivable that publishing costs will be reduced to such a level that catalogs may be reprinted frequently with corrections and additions. (However, such a program would probably require the maintenance of a complete card file and thus eliminate any possibility of a sizable space saving which would stem from discarding the card catalog entirely. The Stanford Library would still have to maintain three thousand trays of cards, and I am sure the library staff would find it much more efficient to use the card file than the book for most of its searching processes.) If catalogs are now to be periodically reprinted, they will probably have to be issued in some such format as the telephone book, with inexpen-

sive paper and the cheapest of bindings. And, since even inexpensive reprinting is a costly job, some supplements will be necessary. May one accept a state of uncumulated supplements in, say, twenty-year intervals? Or fifty-year intervals?

Deletions will also be a problem, and they will damage the basic set as well as its supplements. Books deleted may often be removed to a regional storage library and the master copy of the catalog so annotated. It also seems possible that the book form catalog is ideally suited as the sole catalog for books sent to storage, since those records would be seldom altered; it may also have application for regional storage libraries. However, what happens to the *National Union Catalog* as transfers and withdrawals become common?

It is too early to determine or propose the optimum publication pattern. Rather, libraries of the country may have to live through a few decades of experience with book catalogs before arriving at a generally satisfactory solution to the problem of continuations. For the present, one is led to assume a general pattern not radically different from the examples of the past twenty years,⁹ and to suggest that the two best patterns are to issue supplements either frequently, and cumulated, or to issue them infrequently.

5. *The challenge of combination.*

There would be distinct advantage to the scholarly world by combining the catalog listing of two or three of the greatest collections in the same field. This is the sort of ideal which was explored by Harvard, Yale, and the New York Public Library back in 1956, and, of course, it was achieved in such union lists as Pollard and Redgrave and the *Union List of Serials*. Can it

⁹ This is supported by the study of Mildred C. O'Connor, "Aspects of Frequency Factors and Patterns of Supplements." (MS, January 1960).

not be extended to subject fields? There are three or four excellent collections of French Revolutionary pamphlets; it would be salutary to combine the records and issue a catalog which would be definitive. Hopefully, the extra editorial expenses would be balanced by the savings to be derived from libraries' buying one catalog rather than three. Of course, there are problems with differing catalog rules, arrangement of information, filing order, and card legibility; but we can remind ourselves that in the *National Union Catalog* for 1952-55 the information is readily available in remarkably fine format. More of such accomplishments are to be encouraged.

6. *The physical format of the volume.* There is always the temptation for the publisher to cut corners in typographic layout, in illustration, in the quality of binding, the quality of paper, and so forth. The publication of a set like the new British Museum catalog with volumes weighing up to seven pounds eight ounces is disappointing when five and one half pounds is a reasonable weight limit. Since photography will enable libraries to print catalogs without retyping their cards, a sequential camera technique designed to handle 3×5 cards holds more promise than does a machine requiring tabulating cards; yet here again there is danger of accepting a product inferior in appearance.

The six problems here mentioned come in infinite variety. I should like to comment on one particular aspect of commercialism which may undermine achievement of an ideal publication. It was earlier stated that the quality of the collection being indexed is of major importance. This is obvious; but what if publication of a catalog of a collection of second quality is commercially attractive?

May it be possible to offer sound guidance for the future publication of book

catalogs? Such guidance should be designed to reduce unnecessary overlap, to concentrate on collections of first importance, and to select where possible those collections which have received bibliographical control of a high order.¹⁰ This is a difficult matter, but I would suggest an evaluative approach which the library profession might pursue in collaboration with scholars. It is the primary responsibility of the librarian to see that standards are here achieved; commercial firms by their nature do not have the time to go into this to the extent which is necessary.

There are several techniques for evaluating the relative strengths of several collections covering the same field. As one example, in 1942, the ALA published LeRoy Merritt's "index of distinctiveness" to research library collections.¹¹ In the publication of book catalogs, of course, such a technique would need to be applied to specific subject areas. I also refer to the study of Vaclav Mostecky which sketches five methods of checking the quality of library collections and describes the check list method which was selected for the Slavic study.¹² It is a good example of application to one specific field.

I hasten to add that such comparisons of library strengths would have to be supplemented with information as to the quality of the bibliographical records, the amount of analytical detail, the physical condition of the catalog, and the extent to which the catalog records already appear in published union catalogs or in special catalogs for related subject areas. This panoply of information—surely never heretofore gathered for a commercial undertaking—would

¹⁰ "Intellectual and Bibliographical Standards for Book Catalogs" was a study of Robert D. Stevens. (M.S., January 1960).

¹¹ LeRoy C. Merritt, "Resources of American Libraries: a quantitative picture." Robert B. Downs, ed., *Union Catalogs in the United States*. (Chicago: ALA, 1942), p. 58-96.

¹² Vaclav Mostecky, "The Quality of the Russian Collections." Melville J. Ruggles and Vaclav Mostecky, *Russian and East European Publications in the Libraries of the United States*. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1960), p. 228-249.

offer desirable guidance for publishing in the national interest some of America's great library card catalogs.

Considering all aspects of bibliographic control, there are major obstacles to a wholesale replacement of cards by books. This point is made even more strongly by Agnes Tysse. In commenting on the possibility of publishing the complete dictionary catalog, she states that without any doubt the card catalog must remain: "In view of the experience of such libraries as the Library of Congress and Princeton with their printed catalogs, it is questionable if printed book catalogs can ever fully supersede the flexible card catalog, that ingenious, if cumbersome and expensive device so adaptable to additions and changes." However, she continues, "there is no question but that reference and other service librarians and divisional librarians would welcome printed book cata-

logs as *additions* to the complete, up-to-date central card catalog."¹³ This duplicate reliance has been the pattern developed during the past twenty years. The next decade may see more independent use of book catalogs, in most instances supplemented by card files. The patterns will vary considerably.

Book catalogs have returned after a lengthy retirement. Here is an important aspect of librarianship which will save library card catalogs from "breaking down" and growing to chaotic proportions. Although the "ideal" book catalog seems a myth, the book catalog is going to be the salvation of the card catalog. Librarians, scholars, and publishers must strive for adequate bibliographical standards and suitable physical standards for these important catalogs on which the library world is certain to rely in the decade ahead.

¹³ Agnes N. Tysse, "Card Catalogs Versus Printed Book Catalogs and the Catalog User." (MS, March 1961).

APPENDIX: LIST OF SOME UNITED STATES LIBRARY BOOK CATALOGS

- 1942—Library of Congress, Catalog of Printed Cards (and continuations).
University of Michigan, Clements Library, Guide to the Manuscript Collections.
Newberry Library, Checklist of Courtesy Books.
- 1943—New York Public Library, Catalog of the Arents Collection, vol. 4 (and continuation).
Yale University Library, Catalog of the Harvey Cushing Collection.
- 1944—Boston Medical Library, Catalog of Incunabula and Early Manuscripts.
- 1945—New York Public Library, Checklist of French Revolutionary Pamphlets.
- 1946—St. John's Seminary, Estelle Doheny Library Catalog (supplementing 1940 catalog and concluded in 1955).
- 1947—University of Pennsylvania Library, Catalogue of the T. Edward Ross Collection of Bibles.
- 1948—Army Medical Library, Catalog of Printed Cards (and continuations).
- 1949—Huntington Library, Catalog of Music Printed Before 1801.
Newberry Library, Guide to the Burlington Archives.
- 1950—Newberry Library, Checklist of French Political Pamphlets, 1560-1653.
Wake Forest College Library, Catalogue of the Library of Charles Lee Smith.
- 1951—King County Library, Seattle, Branch Catalog.
Newberry Library, Guide to the Illinois Central Archives.
Yale University Library, Catalog of the Beinecke Stevenson Collection (continued in 1952 and 1956).
- 1952—Princeton University Library, Catalog of the Gallatin Beardsley Collection.
Yale University Library, Catalog of Manuscripts in the Coe Collection of Western Americana.
- 1953—Harvard University, Lamont Library Catalogue.

- Newberry Library, Catalog of the Greenlee Collection of Portuguese Materials.
- Temple Tifereth Israel, Columbus, Ohio, Minnie Cobey Memorial Library Catalogue.
- 1954—Library of Congress, Catalog of the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection.
- Massachusetts Historical Society, Contents of the Microfilm Reels of the Adams Papers.
- Southern Newspaper Library, Catalogue.
- 1955—Library of Congress, Checklist of Microfilms in the British Manuscripts Project.
- Los Angeles County Public Library Catalog.
- 1956—New York State Library, Checklist of Books and Pamphlets . . . (and continuations).
- Newberry Library, Calendar of Philippine Documents in the Ayer Collection.
- 1957—University of California Library (Berkeley), Index of the Microfilm Collection of German Foreign Ministry Archives.
- Cornell University Library, Catalog of the Emanuel Wordsworth Collection.
- 1958—University of California Library (Berkeley), Catalog of Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement Material.
- Columbia University Libraries, Avery Architectural Library Catalog.
- Hunt Botanical Library Catalog.
- Princeton University Library, Catalog of the Hamilton Collection of American Illustrated Books.
- Yale University Library, Catalog of the Faber du Faur Collection of German Baroque Literature.
- 1959—Columbia River Regional Library Demonstration, Wenatchee, Catalog.
- Harvard University Library, Catalog of the Kilgour Collection of Russian Literature.
- New York Public Library, Dictionary Catalog of the Slavonic Collection.
- Newberry Library, Catalog of Printed Materials Relating to the Philippine Islands.
- Henry Shelton Sanford Memorial Library, Sanford, Florida, Catalogue of Books.
- 1960—Boston University Library, Catalog of African Government Documents and African Area Index.
- Cornell University Library, Catalogue of the Icelandic Collection.
- Insurance Society of New York Library, Life Insurance Catalog.
- New York Academy of Medicine Library, Biographical Catalog.
- New York Academy of Medicine Library, Illustration Catalog.
- New York Academy of Medicine Library, Portrait Catalog.
- New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, Library Catalog.
- New York Public Library, Dictionary Catalog of the Jewish Collection.
- New York Public Library, Dictionary Catalog of the Oriental Collection.
- New York State Library, The Gotshall Collection.
- Newberry Library, Genealogical Index.
- University of Pennsylvania Library, Catalog of the E. F. Smith Memorial Collection in the History of Chemistry.
- University of Pittsburgh Library, Catalogue of the Manuscripts and Printed Music of Adolph M. Foerster.
- Yale University Library, Catalogue of the Collection of Pequot Library.
- 1961—Free Library of Philadelphia, Catalog of the Carson Law Collection.
- New York Public Library, Dictionary Catalog of the History of the Americas Collection.
- New York Public Library, Subject Catalog of the World War I Collection.
- Newberry Library, Catalog of the Edward E. Ayer Collection of Americana and American Indians.
- Newberry Library, Dictionary Catalog of the History of Printing from the John M. Wing Collection.
- University of Pennsylvania, Catalog of the Programmschriften Collection.
- Yale University, Catalog of the Yale Collection of Western Americana.

Clerical Aptitude In Library Employment

By EUGENE N. SALMON

ALL THE BASIC operations and many of the more complex ones in a library depend fundamentally upon clerical aptitude. Clerical aptitude is necessary in shelving books, in filing various types of cards, in searching for missing books, in using catalogs and indexes, and in revising slipping or typing or cataloging—indeed in almost every operation required in a library. The clerical aptitude required in performing any of these routine operations with speed and accuracy can be divided into two separate abilities: number differentiation and name (verbal) differentiation. Some people have equal or almost equal ability in these two areas; others show considerable differences because of variations in mathematical and verbal skills.

Since this special aptitude is used in some degree by every person working in a library, its measurement should be considered carefully by library administrators. A clerical aptitude test could be included in a battery of employment tests, and its results would indicate to the employer the applicant's ability in a vital area. It is wise not to hire a catalog filer or stack attendant low in clerical aptitude. Even though a certain amount of ineptitude can be overcome by intelligence, interest, and care, an employee without the necessary aptitude for his job tends to become dissatisfied as well as inaccurate.

This basic aptitude, like most others, cannot be acquired by an adult. Since no amount of study or practice would result in significant improvement, an applicant need not prepare for the test, and it can be given without advance notice. If the library is connected with

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a city or county government having a personnel division, or with a college or university which has a testing department, the problem of administering the test is solved. Otherwise, the library must do its own testing, and, therefore, the test should be simple to administer, score, and interpret, and should be inexpensive.

THE TEST

Such a test is available—the Minnesota Clerical Test. This test has simple instructions, requires only fifteen minutes to administer, and can be scored easily, with the results available in a few minutes. It measures both number and verbal clerical aptitude, with a minimum of variable factors. Applicants unfamiliar with the Roman alphabet, such as Asian students, may have some difficulties with the verbal portion of the test. This would indicate to the library that such persons would not be efficiently employed in filing catalog cards or charge cards by author. The arabic numerals used in the numbers section seldom prove to be a stumbling block, however.

Copies of this test, complete with scoring key and manual, cost as little as 7 cents each¹—a modest sum compared to

¹The test may be purchased from Psychological Corporation, 304 East 45th Street, New York 17, N. Y. A specimen set, including manual and key, can be purchased for 50 cents; a group of twenty five sets of tests, including manual and key, sells for \$2.00; one hundred tests cost \$7.00.

the savings to the library when the best qualified applicants are employed.

PROCEDURE AND SCORING

If a number of applicants are to be tested, it is advisable to test them together in order to minimize variables and the test administrator's time.

The Minnesota Clerical Test has two sections: numbers and names. Each has two hundred "problems" consisting, respectively, of pairs of numbers and pairs of names (of a company, an individual, etc.). The applicant is instructed to place a check on a line between each pair if the items are identical and to leave it blank if the items do not match exactly. He is advised that he is allowed eight minutes to work on the numbers (first part) and seven minutes to work on the names (second part), and that there will be a pause between the two. He is instructed to draw a line under the last pair of items completed in each section. That is all there is to giving the test.

To score, a key is compared with the check marks. The "number right" is the total number completed minus the "number wrong." The "number wrong" is then entered in the scoring space and is subtracted from the "number right," to obtain a raw score for each part.

Even though inaccuracy is doubly punished by this method, an applicant can usually obtain a higher score by favoring speed. This suggests a principal limitation of this test: accuracy may be subordinated to speed. In a library, accuracy is primary because of great numbers of items that must be readily available. Rapid shelving of books or filing of cards is futile if the books or cards cannot be located because of errors. However, the emphasis on speed can be compensated for in the interpretation of the score, an interpretation each employer must make if the test is to be used intelligently.

ANALYSIS OF VALIDITY TEST

Experience with this test has been gained over a five-year period through the testing of student assistant applicants for work in the circulation department of the University of Oregon Library. The purpose in testing student assistants was simply to determine which of the numerous applicants had the best prediction of success at the routine clerical level to do the work accurately and rapidly. Naturally, other factors were taken into account, and an interview disclosed the applicant's personality, general intelligence, work interest, and other factors considered pertinent to employment.

In order to set up the testing program initially, a consultation was held with the then director of admissions of the University of Oregon. The consultation led to the selection of the Minnesota Clerical Test as the most practical and inexpensive test for this specific aptitude. The head librarian gave his consent to the installation of the program, and a validity test was arranged. All the students then working in the department were asked to take the test, with the understanding that the results would not affect their status. Prior to the administration of the test, each of the three supervisors was asked to rate his employees as "high," "average," or "low" in their ability to do the work assigned. Initiative, dependability, interest, and general value to the department served as criteria for these ratings. Then the test scores and the work ratings were correlated, in an attempt to determine the validity of this test in our own situation.

Of a total of seventeen students employed in the circulation department, two did not take the test, and one, having misunderstood the instructions, completed only half the test. Of the six (two from each of the three areas of the department) rated "high" by their respec-

tive supervisors, two scored in the upper third, two in the middle third, and two in the lower third. Of the nine rated "average," two scored in the upper third, four in the middle third, and one in the lower third. Rated "low" were one boy and one girl. They both scored in the lower third. By selecting the top two thirds of the scores, a total of 75 per cent would have been satisfactory employees, and there would have been 100 per cent rejection of unsatisfactory applicants.

A scale which would ignore the disparity between men's and women's potentials was needed because the sex of the applicant was for our purposes irrelevant, and because many more females than males make application. With the assistance of a graduate psychology student, a method of analyzing scores was developed as follows: the percentile scales were disregarded, and instead the raw scores for the two parts of the test were added together. Based on the test results given above (admittedly a very small sample), a total raw score of 230 was established as a base index.

Subsequent experience with over 200 of these tests has shown 230 to be a valid base score. One may consider under 200 to be a low average, (and would rarely hire anyone scoring below that) and over 260 to be a high average. Any score over 300 is high, and anyone scoring 350 or more out of the possible 400 will become a superior clerical worker. It is rare, however, for anyone to complete either part, much less both parts, of the test. Worth noting is that when the score is exceptionally high there will be few errors, rarely more than one or two. Low or average scores may also have few errors or may have total errors running into the tens and twenties. However, the great majority of applicants score somewhere between the two extremes. In attempting to make a selection from this average group, an employer must take into account all the qualities of an applicant and call upon his own experi-

ence and judgment in order to get a total impression of the prospective employee.

INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION

In the interpretation of the test, an employer can compare one applicant's score with the scores of all others who have taken the test at that time, or with the scores of all those who have previously taken the test. For example, if the highest score of a given group is a low score by normal standards, it would be gambling to hire that person, much less any of the others who scored even lower. In such a case, the psychometrist should be consulted to determine that test timing and other test conditions were all properly met.

As an aid to interpretation, there are available different norms worked out on a national or regional average, with percentiles for both men and women. Since women, as a group, score higher than men in this test, they will have lower percentile ratings than men for comparable scores. Experience in the use of this test will enable an employer to determine which of the various scales is the most applicable in his own situation.

The use of the base number may be preferred, especially when the sex of the employee is not a factor, or the percentile scale method may be preferred if the applicants are all of the same sex or if only one sex is being considered for the position (such as stack superintendent). But if percentiles are used, a point to remember is that a male will show a higher percentile rating for less aptitude than will a female, and comparing their percentiles may be misleading.

Not only must the total score in each part and the total of those scores (or the percentile ratings, if that method is used) be considered, but also the number of errors on each part. Here the speed-accuracy factor can be somewhat evened, for if a person has a high score and few errors, there is no need to worry about

his accuracy; if he has a low score and many errors he is not only slow but inaccurate, and it is obvious what would happen if he tried to speed up. But it is the average score with the average number of errors that makes the choice difficult. It is fruitless to try to analyze the cause of the errors (omissions, transpositions, etc.); it is the total number of errors on each part that counts.

Although the two parts of the test supplement each other and both the aptitudes they measure will be used on the job, if the position is primarily alphabetical filing (as in the public catalog), the name section of the test logically will be weighted more heavily in selecting an employee; if the job calls for charge card filing by call number, the number section of the test would be more significant.

For example, in the University of Oregon Library circulation department, students are first employed for work in the stacks and then progress to either the main circulation desk or the reserve book room desk. The two desks have a different orientation: at the main circulation desk, call numbers are used as identification symbols; at the reserve book desk, names are used almost exclusively—author, title, department, faculty. Thus, employing a person who has a low score or has a large number of errors on the number part for the main circulation desk would be unwise. It is in use such as this that the test can prove valuable even when the applicant's score is average.

Also to be considered is the instance of an applicant's invalidating the tests by misunderstanding the directions. Experience with over two hundred tests has revealed only two people who misunderstood the simple instructions and continued on the number test when they were supposed to go on to the name test after the pause. Since these two people had pitifully low scores even though they had spent fifteen minutes on just one part of the test, it seemed fair to assume

that they lacked both clerical aptitude and the ability to follow directions. The only significance in these cases is that an employer is made aware that he has an applicant with a tendency not to pay close attention to detail. This information could be valuable if the applicant were hired.

Apparently there is a low, almost non-existent, correlation between clerical aptitude and intelligence. A person's intelligence cannot be determined from this test nor, knowing his intelligence in advance, can his clerical ability be predicted. The fact that all the tests given here have been to university students and that the scores vary more widely than I.Q. scores would vary is some evidence for this statement. If an employer has a clerical job that requires exceptional intelligence, he should look elsewhere for a measurement of applicants' abilities. This test measures only clerical aptitude and, as such, should not be asked to do anything more, nor should it be the sole basis for hiring.

This test can be used in a general way other than as an employment test. It would be valid as one in a battery of tests for library school entrance. There may be many who feel that this latter suggestion is invalid in the case of professional librarians, but I believe those who have the most difficulty orienting themselves are the ones who have difficulty in routine clerical duties, such as filing, finding books in the stacks, and proofreading letters. Certainly a person should not be eliminated from consideration as a professional librarian because he has low clerical aptitude, but this deficiency should be considered by the applicant, the library school, and the potential employer as something which will have to be overcome.

In fact, part of this test's value is that it provides a forewarning that enables the employee to forearm himself. If he

(Continued on page 322)

Selected Reference Books of 1961-1962

By CONSTANCE M. WINCHELL

INTRODUCTION

LIKE THE preceding articles in this semi-annual series,¹ this survey is based on notes written by members of the staff of the Columbia University libraries. Notes written by assistants are signed with initials,² and for this issue were edited by Eugene Sheehy.

As the purpose of the list is to present a selection of recent scholarly and foreign works of interest to reference workers in university libraries, it does not pretend to be either well-balanced or comprehensive. Code numbers (such as A11, 1A26, 2S22) have been used to refer to titles in the *Guide*³ and its supplements.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Berroa, Josefina. *México bibliográfico, 1957-1960*. Catálogo general de libros impresos en México. México, D.F., the author, 1961. 189p. (Distribution in U.S.A. by R. R. Bowker Co., New York. \$12.)

With the appearance of *Fichero bibliográfico* . . . (see below) and the work noted here, librarians and booksellers may indeed be encouraged to expect increasingly better access to current Mexican bibliography. Miss Berroa's list includes more than four thousand titles published in Mexico during the four-year period. Coverage is primarily of trade items, although there are some titles from other sources. Official government publications and new periodicals are apparently excluded. The list is in two parts, the first arranged alphabetically by main entry, with standard bibliographic data and price for each item. In the second half the titles are

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listed under some thirteen hundred subject headings alphabetically arranged. Here bibliographic information is abbreviated. An extensive list of publishers is included. Format and paper are very good.—J.N.W.

Fichero bibliográfico hispanoamericano: catálogo trimestral de toda clase de libros publicados en las Américas en español. New York, Bowker, 1961- . v. 1- . Quarterly. \$5 in Latin America; \$7 elsewhere.

This new comprehensive bibliography aims to list all new books published in the Americas in the Spanish language in all subjects and by all publishers. Arrangement is by Dewey decimal classification with an index by authors and titles, followed by a list of publishers and a table of conversion for the moneys of the various countries.

Volume 1, no. 0, a preliminary issue listing all 1961 books received before October, has been renumbered as vol. 1, no. 1.

MICROFILMS

Philadelphia Bibliographical Center and Union Library Catalogue. Committee on Microphotography. *Union List of Microfilms. Cumulation 1949-1959*. Ann Arbor, Mich., J. W. Edwards, 1961. 2v. (xviii p., 2800 cols.) \$35.

As stated in the Introduction, this "is the final publication of the *Union List of Microfilms* by the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center and Union Library Catalogue" and some new technological solution is needed for effective bibliographic control of microforms in the future.

This final cumulation serves as a companion to the 1951 edition (*Supplement 1A17*) and includes materials (excepting American dissertations) from the 1949-52 and

¹CRL, January and July issues starting January, 1952.

²Reference: Eleanor Buist, Rita Keckeissen, Evelyn Lauer, Elizabeth J. Rumics, Eugene Sheehy, John Neal Waddell.

³Constance M. Winchell, *Guide to Reference Books* (7th ed.; Chicago: ALA, 1951); *Supplement* (Chicago: ALA, 1954); *Second Supplement* (Chicago: ALA, 1956); *Third Supplement* (Chicago: ALA, 1960).

1952-55 supplements, plus listings received through July 1959. Additional locations of positive films of previously reported titles have been added only for the more important manuscripts and early imprints. Librarians will want to familiarize themselves with the section of the introduction relating to types of materials omitted.—E.S.

DIRECTORY

Informator nauki polskiej. 1961. [Warszawa], Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, [1961]. 451p. 40 Zlotys.

For first edition see *Supplement 3C5*. This is a revised and expanded third edition, greatly improved in format and general reference utility. Information as of July 1, 1960, incorporates changes in organization made in the first half of 1960. There is an index of names of institutions, in addition to the extensive name and address list of Polish scientists. The Table of Contents is translated into English and Russian.—E.B.

ENCYCLOPEDIA

Aschehougs konversasjons leksikon. 4. utg. Redaksjon: Arthur Holmesland, Alf Sommerfelt [og] Leif Størmer. Redaksjonssekretar: John Dahl. Oslo, H. Aschehoug, 1954-1961. 18v. NKr. 67,00 per vol.

An expansion and revision of the third edition (15v. plus supplement, 1939-52; see *Supplement 1D9*) of a standard Norwegian encyclopedia. The over-all impression is of clear, concise work. Articles vary from one or two lines to many pages; all over six lines are initialed. Bibliographical references are scanty; many small pictures, maps, diagrams, portraits, some in color, are included. Information and statistics are generally not later than 1950-1955, but some 1960 information is included in the later volumes. A supplement is planned for 1962.—E.J.R.

PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS

Arndt, Karl J. R. and Olson, May E. *German-American Newspapers and Periodicals, 1732-1955; History and Bibliography*. Heidelberg, Quelle & Meyer, 1961. 794p. \$25. (Deutsche Presseforschung. 3) Distribution in U.S.A. by Clark University Press, Worcester, Mass.

Obviously this volume will prove invaluable to librarians, scholars, researchers, and students in manifold areas, being a great compilation of information and also suggesting many departures for further research. The authors spent over twenty years compiling the list of some five thousand German-American serials; for each title they give various useful facts including "wherever possible . . . exact dates of changes of titles and names of editors and publishers, followed by a list of all holdings located." (Introd.) Arrangement is alphabetical by state and city, with Washington, D. C., first. For each state there is a brief descriptive headnote sketching in broad outline German influence in that state and suggesting sources for further details. Locations are given to files in over three hundred United States libraries and historical societies and fifty European libraries. There are twelve closely-printed pages of select bibliography, works consulted and used, and an index of titles. Title page, introduction and index headnote are bilingual.—E.J.R.

Canadian Index to Periodicals and Documentary Films; an Author and Subject Index, 1948-59. Ottawa, Canadian Library Association, 1962. 1180p. \$120.?

Both the Canadian Library Association and the editors of the volume are to be commended for this time- and space-saving twelve-year cumulation. An author and subject index (see *Guide E83* for annual volumes and their predecessors) with many cross-references in French, the work includes 101 periodical titles for the period, and the documentary output of 29 film producers.—E.S.

Indice general de publicaciones periódicas latinoamericanas. Humanidades y ciencias sociales. Index to Latin American Periodicals. Humanities and Social Sciences. v. 1, no. 1- . 1st quarter, 1961- . Boston, G. K. Hall, 1962- . Quarterly with annual cumulations. \$17.50 per yr.; outside U. S., \$19.25.

Latin America in Periodical Literature. v. 1, no. 1- . Jan. 1962- . Los Angeles, Center of Latin American Studies, University of California, Los Angeles, 1962- . Monthly. \$4 per yr.

Though there will be a certain amount of overlapping in the coverage of these two welcome new services, they should not be con-

fused: the first is an index to periodicals published in Latin America; the second an index (with abstracts) to articles on Latin America appearing in periodicals the world over.

Prepared by the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union and the New York Public Library, *Indice general* . . . provides "a guide to articles appearing in selected Latin American periodicals in the humanities and social sciences" (Introd.). More than three hundred periodicals are listed, though less than half are given complete indexing. The index offers both author and subject approach, subject headings appearing in Spanish with an auxiliary list of corresponding English terms. In addition to 1961 issues, indexing includes periodicals published in 1960.

Latin America in Periodical Literature, of which seven pilot issues were given limited distribution, is now available on a monthly basis. It aims "to present in summary form the material relating to Latin America included in a large number of periodicals of widely varying subject matter, published in this and other countries" (Foreword). The list of periodicals includes over two hundred and fifty titles, with plans for adding more. A classed arrangement is used, with author and country indexes in each issue. Abstracts will be numbered consecutively throughout the volume; it is to be hoped that the indexes will be cumulated.—E.S.

RELIGION

Glanzman, George S. and Fitzmyer, Joseph A. *An Introductory Bibliography for the Study of Scripture*. Westminster, Md., Newman Press, 1962. 135p. (Woodstock Papers, no. 5) \$1.50.

Compiled by two Jesuit scripture scholars for their students, but useful to a wide public, this annotated list of more than three hundred entries is designed to guide the "student who is beginning theology or the study of Scripture in a serious way . . . to basic titles . . . and . . . the more important secondary works" (Pref.). Some twenty divisions classify the works by form (periodicals, series, lexica, grammars, introductions, dictionaries, bibliography, etc.) or by subject matter (biblical theology, archaeology, geography, Dead Sea Scrolls, etc.). Entries give full bibliographical information; critical annotations and references to reviews will enhance the

value of the work for the student. A list of periodical abbreviations used and an author index are included.—R.K.

THEATER

Mander, Raymond and Mitchenson, Joe. *The Theatres of London*. Illus. by Timothy Birdsall. London, Hart-Davis, 1961. 292p. 30s.

Interesting and informative as this volume is today, its usefulness will increase as the years pass and take their toll of London's existing theatres. The work contains historical sketches of more than fifty present-day theatres, with notes on their predecessors, descriptions of the present structures (usually including accounts contemporary with their openings), and some record of important productions and long runs at each house.—E.S.

Mongredien, Georges. *Dictionnaire biographique des comediens français du XVII^e siècle*. Paris, Centre National de la Recherche, 1961. 239p. 25 n.f.

This concise volume is devoted to biographical information, in some cases very brief, on professional comedians of both sexes in the seventeenth-century French theater. Appended are two listings, one of the principal French theatrical troupes (grouped as those under royal patronage and those which were independent), and another of important French and foreign cities with a chronological listing of the French companies which visited them. A bibliography of works consulted by the author adds to the value of the work.—E.L.

MOVING PICTURES

Sovetskoe khudozhestvennye fil'my; annotirovannyi katalog. V. 1- . Moskva, Gos-oe izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1961- . (In progress) At head of title: Vsesouiznyi Gosudarstvennyi Fond Kinofil'mov.

Contents: v. 1. Nemye fil'my 1918-1935; v. 2. Zvukovye fil'my 1930-1957.

This is a catalog of twenty-five hundred Soviet moving pictures, including animated cartoons, produced between 1918 and 1957. Description covers genre, running time, producing organization and date, date of first showing, names of scenarists, directors, actors, author and title of book if an adaptation, statement of theme, plot summary, bibliogra-

phy of reviews and indication if the film is no longer extant. Artistic evaluation is expressly omitted, with the aim of objective description for historians and theoreticians of the film art. Arrangement is chronological in each volume, the first devoted to silent and the second to sound films. A third volume of indexes is planned.—E.B.

DICTIONARY

The Kościuszko Foundation Dictionary: English-Polish, Polish-English, by K. Bulas, L. L. Thomas and F. J. Whitfield. The Hague, Mouton, 1959-61. 2v. (Poland's millennium series of the Kościuszko Foundation) f. 70 the set. (Also distributed by the Kościuszko Foundation, 15 East 65th St., New York 21; \$10 per volume), v. 1, English-Polish, 1037p.; v. 2, Polish-English, 772p.

Publication of the second volume completes this substantial and scholarly bilingual dictionary. Volume two omits the dialect, slang and peculiarly British or American words included in the first volume, being "restricted to twentieth century standard Polish" (Foreword). It contains an abbreviations list and a list of corrections and additions to both volumes.—E.B.

LITERATURE

Lexikon der Weltliteratur im 20. Jahrhundert. Freiburg: Herder, [1960-61]. 2v. DM.84,—.

Very comprehensive within its two-volume limit, this work devotes space to every major national literature, although author entries are predominantly Western. Bibliographies at the ends of articles (almost all of which are signed) and an index in volume two to all authors, including those who are mentioned but do not have individual articles, are among the useful features of the *Lexikon*.

It should be noted that the articles are primarily of a subjective, critical nature so that the usefulness of the work for reference purposes is largely limited to the biographical material and to the bibliographies.—E.L.

Mummendey, Richard. *Die schöne Literatur der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika in deutschen Übersetzungen; eine Bibliographie*. Bonn, H. Bouvier; Charlottesville, Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia, 1961. 199p. \$12.50.

Added title page in English; prefatory matter in English and German.

Compiled from German and American publishers' lists, biographical reference works, and library catalogs, this bibliography lists separately-published German translations of literary works of American authors. Entry is by author, with collected editions, if any, followed by individual works. After original title and date of publication are given the translated title, translator, full imprint, and pagination of the translation. Since for many works there is more than one translation or edition, the actual total is well beyond the 1887 numbered entries. A similar bibliography for translations appearing in periodicals and collections is contemplated.—E.S.

U. S. Library of Congress. *Eighteenth Century Russian Publications in the Library of Congress; a Catalog*. Prepared by Tatiana Fessenko. Washington, Slavic and Central European Division, Reference Dept., Library of Congress, 1961. 157p. \$1.

One of the most extensive collections of eighteenth-century Russian books outside the Soviet Union is that of the Library of Congress. Dr. Sergius Yakobson points out in the Preface that the 1316 fully cataloged works in this bibliography compare, for example, with 2745 in the published catalog of the State Public Library of the Ukraine. The person chiefly responsible for their cataloging, Mrs. Fessenko, "... in almost one hundred instances has succeeded in identifying the foreign authors of Russian translations which up to now have been listed as anonymous in Russian bibliographies." Other tentative identifications are listed in an appendix.—E.B.

Walker, Warren S., comp. *Twentieth-Century Short Story Explication; Interpretations, 1900-1960 Inclusive, of Short Fiction since 1800*. Hamden, Conn., Shoe String Press, 1961. 369p. \$6.

A "bibliography of short story explication published from 1900 through 1960 in books, monographs, and periodicals" in English, except for important articles in a small number of "readily available foreign-language journals" (Pref.). Only interpretive material is listed; studies of sources, biographical and background materials being excluded. Arrangement is alphabetical by author treated, then by story title and within this subdivi-

sion by author of the interpretation. Full bibliographical details are given in each entry, with journal titles abbreviated as in Wilson indexes. There is an index of authors treated, made necessary by lack of running heads. Spot checking shows that this volume is somewhat more extensive in coverage than Jarvis A. Thurston's similar *Short Fiction Criticism . . . since 1925* (Denver, Swallow, 1960) which had a closing date of 1958 for stories treated, and confined itself to English-language entries. However, as both compilers have used the same standard sources, many author bibliographies are identical in the two works.—R.K.

SPEECH

Mulgrave, Dorothy Irene [and others]. *Bibliography of Speech and Allied Areas, 1950-1960*. Philadelphia, Chilton, [1962]. 184p. \$6.50.

"This selective bibliography contains a compilation of doctoral dissertations and books that relate to speech and allied areas completed during the years 1950 to 1960. By allied areas is meant fields of research in which the subject matter relates directly to the areas of speech and drama" (Introd.). A subject arrangement similar to that used in the listings of doctoral dissertations in *Speech Monographs*, but with further subdivisions, is employed. Books and theses are separately grouped. In view of the obvious amount of work which went into this compilation, it is regrettable that either the coverage of dissertations was not meant to be comprehensive, or that a definite statement regarding selection criteria was not included. Equally regrettable is the lack of an index.—E.S.

BIOGRAPHY

Chambers's Biographical Dictionary, ed. by J. O. Thorne. New edition. New York, St Martin's Press, [1962]. 1432p. \$15.

Newly edited and greatly revised, the new *Chambers's* contains 15,000 entries of universal coverage in contrast to the 11,000 entries of the previous edition. The deletion or abbreviation of outdated articles has created space for both contemporary and historic figures who have recently come into their own, while the addition of a categorized subject index makes the dictionary

a useful tool for linking the deed with the man. Bibliographical references are much more plentiful than in the old edition.—E.L.

Delaney, John J. and Tobin, James Edward. *Dictionary of Catholic Biography*. Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday, [c1961]. 1245p. \$18.50; \$19.95 thumb-indexed.

An alphabetical directory, designed for popular use, of almost fifteen thousand Catholics who have made "a significant contribution to the Church" or "to the many areas of human endeavor" (Foreword). Names are not limited by country or era, but living persons are excluded. Entries range in length from one-line identifications to a page. Only accounts of major figures carry bibliographies and these are often limited to a single volume, usually a popular biography. Lists of saints as patrons, saints' symbols in art, and chronological lists of popes and world rulers are appended. The text is set in a two-column page of pleasing typeface.—R.K.

Segal, Ronald. *Political Africa; a Who's Who of Personalities and Parties*. London, Stevens and Sons, 1961. 475p. 50s.

Artique, Pierre. *Qui sont les leaders congolais?* [Ed. 1961] Bruxelles, Editions Europe-Afrique (49-51 Ave. du Domain), 1961. 375p. (Collections Carrefours Africains, dir. par Jacques Marres).

More than half of *Political Africa* consists of biographical sketches of several hundred persons prominent in African political life. The accounts are textual in form, varying in length from a brief paragraph to several pages. Emphasis is on public career and political activity, and the whole "is not . . . a dictionary of politics drained dry of all opinion" (Pref.). In the second section, under country or other political unit, there are descriptive accounts of the organization and activities of the various political parties and movements in each. No sources or other bibliographical data are cited.

The second edition (1st, 1960) of *Qui sont les leaders congolais?* attempts to provide much the same kind of information for a smaller area. Coverage is much wider, including not only lesser political figures but many others in related activities. Information for each person is generally brief, with frequently only an identifying line or two. Appended are a listing of political parties and

other public associations, a chronology of Congolese events, and a list of abbreviations.—J.N.W.

Who's Who in Soviet Social Sciences, Humanities, Art and Government, comp. by Ina Telberg. New York, Telberg Book Co., 1961. 147p. \$9.80.

Using the third edition of the *Malaia sovetskaia entsiklopediia* (Supplement 3D14), the compiler has translated brief biographical data for approximately seven hundred living persons in the fields other than science. "It is interesting that the professions most successful in achieving this distinction are writers, with government V.I.P.'s only slightly ahead of poets. With the exception of the academic groups the Who's Who includes a much larger number of women and non-Russians than the Who's Who in Soviet Science and Technology" (Introd.). An index by professions, a Russian name index and an index of pseudonyms add considerably to the usefulness of this volume in comparison with its companion volume for scientists, and the size of the mimeographed page has been reduced to a more normal $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches.—E.B.

GEOGRAPHY

British Association for the Advancement of Science. Research Committee. *A Glossary of Geographical Terms*. Ed. by L. Dudley Stamp. New York, Wiley, [1961]. 539p. \$10.

A pioneer effort in the field, this glossary covers physical, human, social, and economic geography. It excludes "ordinary dictionary words" and is "limited to terms used in current geographical literature written in English. Foreign words are only included if they are in use in their original form, untranslated, in works written in English" (Pref.). When there is no doubt as to the meaning, the definition is quoted without comment from the *O.E.D.* or other standard source. In the case of variant or changed meanings, additional quotations are used, sometimes followed by a comment from a member of the editorial committee. Appendices include a list of commonly used Greek and Latin roots, and lists of foreign language terms absorbed into English geographical literature.—E.S.

HISTORY

Crick, Bernard R., ed. *A Guide to Manuscripts Relating to America in Great Britain and Ireland*. Ed. by B. R. Crick and Miriam Alman under the general supervision of H. L. Beales. [London], Published for the British Association for American Studies by the Oxford University Press, 1961. 667p. \$13.45.

Within a geographical arrangement this guide provides location and brief descriptions for all manuscripts in some three hundred repositories (73 in London alone) in Great Britain and Ireland relating to the history and literature, in the widest possible sense, of the American colonies and the United States. The volume complements and in general does not incorporate materials listed in the three pre-World War I Carnegie Institution volumes (*Guide* V94); even so, Crick requires 54 pages to list added materials for the British Museum, 40 for the Public Record Office. A tremendous amount of material is noted, and a model introduction, index, valuable headnotes to various sections, annotations, and hundreds of bibliographical footnote references combine to make this a comprehensive, scholarly handbook. The editors note that occasional lists of addenda may be listed in the *Bulletin* of the British Association for American Studies.—E.J.R.

Dumond, Dwight Lowell. *A Bibliography of Antislavery in America*. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, [1961]. 119p. \$10.

This listing of "printed anti-slavery literature written and circulated by those active in the anti-slavery movement" ranges from the late eighteenth century to the 1860's, and includes materials such as broadsides, serials, speeches, and sermons as well as pamphlets and books. British items widely circulated in the United States are also included. Arrangement is alphabetic, with complete imprint given. The author states, "It is believed that no item of major importance has been overlooked."—E.J.R.

Hale, Richard W., ed. *Guide to Photocopied Historical Materials in the United States and Canada*. Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University Press for the American Historical Association, [c1961]. 241p. \$5.

This union list, prepared by the American

Historical Association's Committee on Documentary Reproduction, is designed as an aid in locating primary source materials, and supplies "basic bibliographical information on the photocopied manuscripts of interest to historians, which are available in depositories in the United States and Canada" (Pref.). Entries include author or compiler; description; dates; amount and location of originals; type and location of photocopy; "generations" available and information as to whether or not the photocopy has regenerative qualities. Over-all arrangement is that of the Association's *Guide to Historical Literature*, by geographic or political division. Within a subdivision, materials are grouped as government and church records, business and personal papers, and records of institutions. About three quarters of the eleven thousand entries are devoted to the United States. A bibliography of finding aids to photocopied materials, and an index are included.—R.K.

Lehmann, Ruth Pauline. *Nova Bibliotheca Anglo-Judaica; A Bibliographical Guide to Anglo-Jewish History, 1937-1960*. London, Jewish Historical Society of England, 1961. 232p. 30s.

Prepared as a supplement to Cecil Roth's *Magna Bibliotheca Anglo-Judaica* (Guide K239), this volume extends the coverage from 1937 to 1960. However, the bibliography "is not intended to be exhaustive and no attempt is made to supplement *Part II* [consisting mainly of source material to 1837] of the *Magna Bibliotheca*, only those sections having a direct bearing on Anglo-Jewish history being brought up to date" (Introd.). Arrangement generally follows that of the earlier work, with the addition of some new subsections. Fully indexed.—E.S.

New York. Public Library. Reference Dept. *Dictionary Catalog of the History of the Americas*. Boston, G. K. Hall, 1961. 28v. \$1,280.

Yale University. Library. *A Catalog of the Yale Collection of Western Americana*. Boston, G. K. Hall, [1961]. 4v. \$185.

Two additions to the publisher's list of photographic reproductions in book form of library catalogs, these sets evince the advantages and disadvantages more or less common to these publications: the advantage of making generally available the catalog of a dis-

tinguished subject collection, and the disadvantage of a thoroughly unattractive and sometimes all but unreadable page.

The New York Public Library volumes contain nearly six hundred thousand author, subject, and other entries representing one of the world's best known collections in North and South American history and allied topics. In addition to the holdings of the library's American history division, there are cards for many relevant items from other parts of the library's collections, e.g., biography, government documents, social science, etc. Particularly useful are the numerous subject cards for periodical articles indexed by the library. There is no preface or other explanatory matter. Cut-off date is presumably 1960.

In the Yale set, volumes 1-3 present the complete author-subject catalog of their Western Americana Collection; volume 4 reproduces the shelf-list cards, thereby providing a classed guide to the material. The Preface warns that, "although many common books are included, the Collection is primarily a rare-book rather than a complete working collection," and therefore does not pretend to include the vast bulk of Yale's holdings in the field.—E.S.

Rosenthal, Eric. *Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa*. London, Frederick Warne and Co., 1961. 600p. 42s.

As the "first" encyclopedia on southern Africa this one-volume work should be a welcome addition to materials on that area. It contains five thousand entries, some of which are signed, "ranging from History, Biography and Literature . . . to Geography, Geology, and Natural History" as well as many colloquialisms. Maps and illustrations enliven the format.—E.L.

Santschy, Jean-Louis. *Manuel analytique et critique de bibliographie générale de l'histoire suisse*. Berne, Herbert Lang, 1961. 250p. 28 Sw. fr.

Not a bibliography of Swiss history as such, this work is rather a scholarly and detailed guide to sources and a bibliography of bibliographies for use of the specialist in the field. The chapter arrangement is intricate, with materials grouped according to form and date. Sources treated are general, archival, periodical, and monographic, with full annotations and explanations of the

nature and potential use of the items listed. Periodical articles and critical reviews are included, and for the more important monographs tables of contents are often given. There are indexes of main entries and of subjects.—J.N.W.

CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES

Akademiia Nauk SSSR. Institut Istorii. *Drevniaia Gretsia i drevnii Rim; bibliograficheskii ukazatel' izdanii vyshedshikh v SSSR 1895–1959*. Sostavitel' A. I. Voronkov. Moskva, 1961. 522p. 4 rubles, 38 kopeks.

This is a classified bibliography of studies published in pre-Revolutionary Russia and in the Soviet Union between 1895 and 1959, in the Russian, Greek, or Latin languages. Some Byzantine and mediaeval materials are listed when they relate to authors of antiquity, transmitting texts. All phases of

Greek and Roman culture are included, as well as the history of the teaching of classical subjects. There is an index for modern authors, translators, editors, and reviewers.—E.B.

The New Century Classical Handbook, ed. by Catherine B. Avery. Editorial consultant, Jotham Johnson. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1962. 1162p. illus. \$15.

Designed for the general reader and the student, this work presents in one alphabet much clear and concise information on people (real and imaginary), gods, legends, places, literary titles, allusions, etc., connected with the classical world. (There are very few articles under common nouns.) Sketches vary in length from a few lines to several pages, none signed; nor are there any bibliographies or cross references. Pronunciation is indicated. There are many handsome plates, well reproduced, but placed with no relation to the text and not indexed.—J.N.W.

Clerical Aptitude . . .

(Continued from page 314)

has scored high in the test he can be told that if he takes it slowly at first in order to learn the routine, speed will come naturally. If he has scored below average and is hired, he should be told honestly that he need to be careful in his work since he will be prone to error if he attempts to speed up beyond his ability.

In summary, the measurement of the clerical aptitude of an applicant can enable an administrator to avoid the expense, frustration, and loss of efficiency that will result from hiring unqualified personnel. Use of the Minnesota Clerical Test will provide such information as verbal and number aptitude and the relative speed and accuracy of an applicant in each area. The inexpensiveness, the simplicity of administration and scor-

ing, and the numerous aids to interpretation make this test an excellent instrument for the detailed measurement of clerical aptitude.

However, as is the case with most tests of this type, its usefulness depends ultimately on the experience and judgment of the person interpreting it. Only in the cases of very high and very low scores can an administrator give this test extra weight in his final decision. As one's experience in using the test grows, its usefulness will increase and refinements in usage will undoubtedly be discovered by the more imaginative. But even at the outset, the negative value of the test is high. Almost without fail, it will provide the information without which a hopelessly clerically inept person might have been hired.

News from the Field

ACQUISITIONS, GIFTS, COLLECTIONS

TRINITY COLLEGE (Hartford, Conn.) Library Associates has announced the purchase of a collection of private press books of William A. Bird IV, of Tangier, Morocco. The collection of some thirty volumes including first printings of the writings of such expatriate American authors as Ernest Hemingway, Ezra Pound, Gertrude Stein, and William Carlos Williams, will be added to the rare book collection of the college.

YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, New Haven, Conn., has received from an anonymous donor a late fifteenth-century map showing the geographical concepts of Christopher Columbus just before the discovery of America. The map is signed by a German map-maker, Henricus Martellus, and has been dated at around 1489.

THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA LIBRARIES in Gainesville has been acquiring a collection of works by and about Chilean scholar Jose Toribio Medina through purchase and gift from Maury Bromsen, in memory of his father. The collection now includes more than four hundred volumes of bibliographies, works on printing in Latin America, folklore, numismatics, language, literature, geography.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME (IND.) has acquired microfilm copies of Vatican documents chronicling the first two and a half centuries of the history of the Catholic church in the United States. Letters and reports sent by American priests and prelates to the Vatican between 1622 and 1861, in the archives of the Sacred Congregation for Propagating the Faith, have been copied with the permission of its prefect. The microfilms will be housed in the \$8,000,000 Notre Dame Memorial Library to be completed in 1963.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY has received, through the Friends of the Library, a rare and unique copy of *Orlando Furioso* which had twice

been censored by the Spanish Inquisition, in accordance with the Index of 1612. The volume is the gift of Camillo P. Merlino.

THE VINCENT RECORD COLLECTION, now housed in the Michigan State University Library in East Lansing, makes it possible for students to hear the voices of more than eight thousand historical figures. The voice library was a gift from G. Robert Vincent, a freelance sound recording engineer who worked for Thomas A. Edison, Inc., in the 1920's. Mr. Vincent spent a half-century collecting the famous voices. Records, tapes, and cylinders make up the holdings, which are being taped for use by students and faculty.

THE PIUS XII MEMORIAL LIBRARY, St. Louis (Mo.) University, has received a collection of memorabilia of the late Dr. Thomas A. Dooley, given by his mother, Mrs. Agnes Dooley. Thirty-one albums of pictures, clippings, letters, pamphlets, copies of Dr. Dooley's books, recordings of radio programs and interviews, and reels of film and tape are included. The library will also receive the manuscript of one of Dr. Dooley's books, when his estate has been settled.

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES in Ithaca, N.Y., have acquired the Adelman Collection of some forty-five hundred volumes relating to the history of human and comparative embryology and anatomy. The collection will form the nucleus of the History of Science Collections, organized as a department of the university libraries last summer.

SEVERAL SIGNED LETTERS from Israel Putnam, Revolutionary War general, to Governor George Clinton of New York, were given recently to the U.S. Military Academy Library at West Point, N.Y. Colonel Alexander G. Stone (USMA, 1930) made the donation.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, has established the position of curator of rare

books and special collections. Part of the book budget will be allocated to develop the collections from the present nucleus of rare and unusual library materials of some ninety-two hundred volumes, and the ten or twelve special collections.

JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY of Brown University, Providence, R.I., has added to its collection a rare Turkish map of the world of 1560, published in 1795, of which there is but one other copy in the United States, in the William L. Clements Library.

IMPORTANT MANUSCRIPT ITEMS pertaining to Tennessee publisher and Union loyalist Parson W. G. Brownlow have been given to University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville, by his granddaughter, Mrs. Edward Ashe.

THE PAPERS OF JOSEPH E. DAVIES dealing with his diplomatic service to the Soviet Union and Belgium and Luxembourg, and with his special diplomatic assignments and advisorships from 1936 to 1957, have been given to the Library of Congress by his daughters.

BUILDINGS

NORTH CAMPUS RESEARCH LIBRARY at University of California, Los Angeles, broke ground for the first unit of its new building this spring. The first unit is scheduled for completion in October 1963, and probably will be occupied in December 1963 or January 1964. It will have space for nine hundred thousand volumes and fifteen hundred readers on six floors.

THE LOCKHEED MISSILE AND SPACE COMPANY, Palo Alto, Calif., is completing work on a new technical library. Space will be nearly doubled, seating increased from 27 to 43, and 20 study carrels will be added. The present Technical Information Center has forty thousand volumes, some fifty-nine thousand technical reports, and receives seventeen hundred periodicals. The library provides information services to the Palo Alto, Sunnyvale, and Van Nuys, Calif., installations, furnishes books and reports to Lockheed employees at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Santa Cruz Test Base, Cape Canaveral, and satellite tracking stations in Alaska, Hawaii, and New Hampshire.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA at Santa Barbara has more than doubled its library seating and book capacity with the completion of

unit 2 of its building. Installation of equipment was practically completed in April. The building is 89,725 square feet, with a book capacity of two hundred and sixty-two thousand volumes and seating for fourteen hundred. New features of the enlarged plant include a new department of government publications and serials, a new special collections department incorporating the William Wyles Collection, additional listening rooms, and ten additional faculty studies.

COLORADO WOMEN'S COLLEGE has received nearly \$1,000,000 from a bequest by Will Porter, to build, furnish, and buy books for the Permelia Porter Library in Denver. The four-story building (42,000 sq. ft.) will cost approximately \$800,000 with furnishings. Plans for the building were presented at the Miami Beach Conference in June.

Mrs. Albert Miller has given \$2,500 toward equipping the main listening room of the new library. The Albert H. Miller Memorial Room will offer high fidelity, stereo sound, audio visual projection, television, tape recording, and radio equipment.

FRANKLIN (IND.) COLLEGE will begin construction of its new \$1,050,000 library this autumn. The new library will accommodate one hundred and fifty thousand volumes and four hundred students, and will mix book stacks, group study tables, single study tables, and lounge type seating.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, Hanover, N.H., will build a \$650,000, three-story library for medical and biological sciences. The new building will accommodate double the present sixty thousand volumes in those fields, now housed in Baker Library.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY's Firestone Library, Princeton, N.J., dedicated a new wing, to be occupied by the John Foster Dulles Library of Diplomatic History, on May 15.

UPSALA COLLEGE, East Orange, N.J., dedicated a new \$1,250,000 library building on March 26. Nearly a quarter-million volumes can be housed.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, Newark, N.J., is planning a new library building to accommodate some two hundred thousand volumes.

JUNIATA COLLEGE, Huntingdon, Pa., has approved the construction of a new library, cost not to exceed \$700,000. Plans were completed and bids requested at the end of June.

MISCELLANY

RALPH E. ELLSWORTH, ACRL president and director of libraries at the University of Colorado, Boulder, delivered the fourteenth annual University of Tennessee Library Lecture on May 7 at Knoxville. His address will be published in the series, University of Tennessee Library Lectures.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS will have a three-day National Poetry Festival in October. This will mark the fiftieth anniversary of *Poetry* magazine. Funds for the festival have been granted by the Bollingen Foundation.

DEGOLYER FOUNDATION has opened a rare book room at Fondren Library, Southern Methodist University, Dallas. Sue Herzog, formerly assistant professor of history at Abilene Christian College, is custodian of the collection; Dr. James Phillips is the cataloger and bibliographer of the foundation. Its Western Collection comprises over seventeen thousand books and pamphlets covering early exploration and settlement of the western states and Mexico. The Economic and Business History Collection of some twelve thousand volumes is strong in the history and technology of oceangoing steamships, railroads, and the history of mining companies. Both collections are in the new room. A third collection of some twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand volumes owned by the foundation has been lent to Southern Methodist University and is housed in their new Science Library.

African Newspapers in Selected American Libraries, a 60-page pamphlet published this spring by the Library of Congress, lists the titles of 463 African newspapers published in 112 cities in 39 countries, among current and retrospective holdings of 20 libraries that responded to an LC questionnaire. The compilation was undertaken at the request of the African Studies Association.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, through its library school and Center for Continuation Study, has announced an institute on information retrieval to be held September 19-22. The aim of the institute will be to present a concise picture of the present status of information retrieval, and of current devices and techniques, their relation to traditional library and indexing procedures, and probable lines of future develop-

ment. Papers by representatives from industry, government, and libraries will discuss theoretical and practical considerations in the choice of methods for organizing information center files. Exhibits and demonstrations of such nonconventional methods as edge-notched cards, punched cards, and computers will concentrate on the problems raised by the increasing demands of specialization and interdisciplinary scholarly research. Speakers will include Henry J. Dubester, chief, general reference and bibliography division, Library of Congress; Bernard Fry, deputy head, Science Information Service, National Science Foundation; Jesse H. Shera, dean, and Mrs. Jessica Melton, assistant director for technical operations of the Center for Documentation and Communications Research, both of the School of Library Science, Western Reserve University; Calvin N. Mooers, Zator Company; Ascher Opler, director of programing systems, Computer Usage Company; Peter Scott, head, microreproduction service, M.I.T. Registration fee of \$15.00 includes four lunches. Further information concerning registration and program can be obtained from the Director, Center for Continuation Study, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 14, Minn.

THE FIRST of some two hundred thousand items purchased in India and Pakistan under the provisions of P.L. 480 having arrived at the Library of Congress, the event was signaled by LC on May 23, with a display of the items.

THE LIBRARY BINDING INSTITUTE is continuing its scholarship program in 1963. Information may be obtained from the institute, 10 State Street, Boston 9. Application forms will be available after October 1, and must be returned before January 15, 1963.

A RESEARCH GRANT of \$400 has been awarded to Dr. John E. Dustin of St. Louis (Mo.) University for a study of works from the library of novelist Anthony Trollope. The grant was provided by the Folger Shakespeare library in Washington, D.C. Dr. Dustin is science-technology librarian at St. Louis University.

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK in 1963 will be April 21-27. Donald H. McGannon, Westinghouse Broadcasting Co., is chairman of the steering committee; Ken McCormick, Doubleday & Company, Inc., and James E.

Bryan, Newark, N.J., Public Library director and new president of ALA, are new members of the committee.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON MEDICAL LIBRARIANSHIP will be held in Washington, D.C., June 16-22, 1963. Inquiries should be addressed to the Executive Secretary, Second International Congress on Medical Librarianship, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda 14, Md.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES held its annual meeting at the Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco, July 1-5. Emphasis was on foreign and international law. An AALL Mid-Pacific Conference in Hawaii started on July 6 and continued to July 12.

SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACTING, INDEXING, AND REVIEWING SERVICES in the United States will be studied by the National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services, to define national goals and means of attainment. The National Science Foundation is supporting the project. First phase is to review the present system in order to develop an improved program for identification and procurement of specific information needed by scientists; develop a long-range plan for improving and expanding the system of communicating scientific information; and delineate subjects of further study.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT AND PUBLICATION of government-sponsored research reports has been studied and reported by Herner and Company, Washington, D.C., under the sponsorship of National Science Foundation. The report contains data concerning origination, announcement and publication patterns, time intervals involved.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY has initiated a study of the potential value of research libraries to regional scientific communities. Techniques of interlibrary lending and improvement of lending services are to be studied.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT of published biological research will be determined by a literature survey conducted by the American Institute of Biological Sciences. Issues of one hundred journals in 1950 and 1960 will be compared to determine sources of support.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMA-

TION FACILITY under the direction of National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to provide a completely integrated technical information source for space scientific data to NASA, its prime contractors and others, will be managed by Documentation, Inc. A by-product of the computer-oriented system will be completely indexed semimonthly abstracts of journals.

A NEW OFFICE IN BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, has been opened by Stechert-Hafner, Inc., for procurement of materials from Latin America.

THREE NEW INTERNS in medical librarianship at Biomedical Library, University of California, Los Angeles, will be Laura Osborn, Fred Roper, and Gloria Stolzoff.

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE LIBRARIANS met at St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N.H., April 27-28. Wyllis Wright, Williams College, Mrs. Elizabeth Olmstead, Harvard Medical Library, and Mary Lee Bundy were speakers.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION met on May 17, in Groton, Mass. On May 18, the College and University Section met to hear discussion of the Governor's Committee, under the leadership of James Skipper, University of Connecticut at Storrs.

A NEW CENTER OF BYZANTINE STUDIES in Vienna may include more than one thousand classic Greek manuscripts and some forty thousand Greek papyri, most of them uncataloged and unpublished. The Austrian Ministry of Education plans to establish the center.

A REFERENCE LIBRARY of international trade statistics is soon to be set up by the United Nations.

A SHORT COURSE FOR INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION SPECIALISTS will be held on the Georgia Tech campus, Atlanta, October 29 to November 9. The course is sponsored by the Price Gilbert Memorial Library and the Engineering Experiment Station. Sixty-eight hours of lecture-discussion work and fifteen hours of guided study will be offered. Registration fee of \$250 includes texts and supplies.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE, Raleigh, Alumni Association has provided \$5,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals for the library.

CONVERTIBILITY between two different indexing vocabularies—the technical indexing and retrieval vocabularies of the Armed Services Information Agency and the Atomic Energy Commission—is the subject of an experimental study by Datatrol Corporation, Silver Springs, Md.

W. K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION, Battle Creek, Mich., has announced grants to 36 colleges in twelve states, totaling \$360,000. These grants are part of a series which will distribute \$2,500,000 for the purchase of books to improve quality of teacher education and to increase effectiveness of their library services generally.

COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN NEW YORK CITY's Library Advisory Committee has expanded its Downtown Brooklyn Libraries Project to include all the major academic and research libraries in Brooklyn. The enlarged group will investigate the feasibility of studying student, faculty, and research needs and uses of library facilities in Brooklyn. Emphasis of both original and enlarged projects is evaluation of library cooperation in a compact geographical area.

DO YOU HAVE WATER IN YOUR LIBRARY?

In another land, a student approached the American Information Center librarian and asked, "Water?" She pointed toward the drinking fountain.

"No," volunteered the student, "water **books**." Whereupon he was dispatched to the natural resource section.

We hope you have water in your library, especially water **books**. Those below include Western Resources Conference papers. Regional, national, and international resource problems are discussed by experts.

Resources Development/Frontiers for Research (1959) \$3.75*
Water: Measuring and Meeting Future Requirements (1960) 3.50*
Land and Water: Planning for Economic Growth (1961) 3.50*

***discount for libraries—10%**

Please send your order and payment to: University of Colorado Press, Boulder.

PREPROFESSIONAL IN-SERVICE TRAINING for prospective librarians at the University of Notre Dame (Ind.) has been announced. The primary purpose of the work-study program is to help staff the thirteen-story Notre Dame Memorial Library now under construction. Two candidates will be accepted each year for the work-study program; they will work 40 hours a week and will receive five hours of formal in-service training during their first year. Upon acceptance for the program, applicants must apply for admission and be accepted in an ALA accredited library school, before February of the following year. Trainees will be granted leaves of absence at full pay (\$4,000) to attend library school in successive summer sessions, until the degree program can be completed during a final semester in residence. In addition to salary, Notre Dame will pay tuition and other academic fees. Trainees will be expected to return to Notre Dame for one full year after each summer session, and for one full year after graduation. Applications or inquiries should be directed to Victor A. Schaefer, Director of Libraries, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.

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Personnel

THE APPOINTMENT of Raynard C. Swank to the deanship of the School of Librarianship, University of California, Berkeley, is an



Raynard C. Swank

occasion for congratulation, not only to the Berkeley school but to the whole field of library education, here and abroad. Dr. Swank brings to the position the attributes essential to true leadership in library education: a wide background of professional experience, a keen interest in

problems of education, an aptitude for research, and a warm and human understanding. Dr. Swank received his B.A. from the College of Wooster (Ohio) in 1934; his B.S. in L.S. from Western Reserve University in 1937; and his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago Graduate Library School in 1944. He began his library career as cataloger on the staff of the University of Colorado Libraries, 1937-38; and became documents and serials librarian there from 1938-39; and documents librarian from 1939-41. While working on his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago he also served as a bibliographer on the university library staff; following the award of the degree he was made visiting lecturer at the University of Minnesota, 1944-45, and its chief catalog librarian and assistant professor from 1945-46. In 1946 he became librarian and professor at the University of Oregon, and in 1948, director of Stanford University library, a post he has held until the present. He served as visiting lecturer at California in 1953, and from July 1, 1959 to 1961 he was on leave from the Stanford University library to serve as director of the International Relations Office of the ALA.

Dr. Swank has made many notable contributions to the professional literature of li-

brarianship. His survey report on the library of Stanford University, written with Louis Round Wilson, appeared in 1947. From January to March of 1954 he served as consultant to the library of the University of the Philippines, and published a report with recommendations on "Libraries of the University of the Philippines" in that year. He has also conducted surveys of the technical services at Los Angeles Public Library, at the University of California at Los Angeles, and at the University of Illinois. In 1957, his report on the "Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center" appeared. As director of the International Relations Office he spoke and wrote widely on library education throughout the world, and he is coauthor, with Melville Ruggles, of the report soon to be published on the exchange mission of American librarians to Russia in 1961. His paper, "The Help We Give" (*ALA Bulletin*, September 1960) is already, and deservedly, a classic statement—not only for those interested in international library relations, but for everyone concerned with American assistance abroad.—Lester Asheim.

ABRAHAM G. DUKAR's multicultural background will be helpful in his new career as director of libraries at Yeshiva University in New York. Born in Poland, and residing in this country since 1923, he studied at the Theological School and the Teachers Institute of Yeshiva, whose faculty he is about to join. He holds the Bachelor of Arts degree from the City College of New York, and a doctorate in history from Columbia.

Dr. Dukar began library work as a stack boy and later was a cataloger at the library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. His first professional position was as research librarian at the Graduate School for Jewish Social Work. For the past six years, he has been president and professor of social

studies at the College of Jewish Studies in Chicago.

An avid researcher and specialist in bibliography, modern Jewish history and cultural adjustment, Dr. Dukar has published many studies and has contributed to magazines, encyclopedias, and collective volumes.

In addition to his duties as director of libraries at Yeshiva University, Dr. Dukar will also be professor of history and social institutions. He will commence his new duties in February 1963.

EVAN I. FARBER, leaving Emory in July 1962 to become librarian of Earlham College, entered the library profession from the



Evan I. Farber

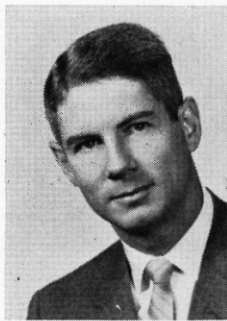
department of teaching. He received an A.B. degree from the University of North Carolina in 1944, studied at Princeton from 1945-47 (Political Science), and secured his M.A. degree from the University of North Carolina in 1953. During his graduate studies, he taught for one year part-time at

Princeton (1947), and at the University of Massachusetts as instructor in political science (1948-49). About this time, he decided to go into library work and studied at the University of North Carolina where he received his B.S. in L.S. in 1953. During his library studies, he worked as an assistant in the documents division of the University of North Carolina. Following graduation, he became librarian of Livingston State College, Alabama. Since coming to Emory University in 1955, he has served as chief of the serials and binding department, and in that capacity has done a tremendous job of building the library's files of scholarly journals. In addition to his regular library work, he has served on faculty and library committees, and taught a course in the evening lecture series sponsored by Emory's Community Education program.

Mr. Farber is the author of a standard library work, *Classified List of Periodicals for the College Library* (Boston, Faxon Com-

pany, 1957); and "General Periodicals" which recently appeared in the January 1962 issue of *Library Trends*; he contributed to *The Administration of the College Library*, 3d edition, by revising Paul Bixler's chapter on serials and other special literature; and has made other important contributions to professional journals. Recently he has served with Dr. William R. Pullen of Georgia State College Library as associate editor of *South-eastern Librarian*. Mr. Farber has thrown his whole energy into the development of the collections of the Emory University library and has exerted a strong influence in every aspect of the library's work. He has come to fill a very large place in the estimate of his fellow librarians and members of the faculty, and his recent appointment to the headship of Earlham's library comes as no surprise. He is one of a diminishing group of librarians who fill the highest role of bookman while serving at the same time with great competence in the administrative aspects of librarianship.—Guy R. Lyle.

MARK M. GORMLEY, ACRL executive secretary since September 1961, has been appointed university librarian and professor at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. While



Mark M. Gormley

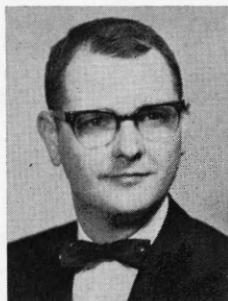
at ALA headquarters, Mr. Gormley has served ACRL and ALA admirably and effectively. His staff work at headquarters has been distinguished by a mature viewpoint and by constant attention to programs and activities for the advancement of college and university librarianship. He has represented ACRL and ALA in many educational and library service endeavors and has provided effective liaison for ACRL within and outside ALA. His coauthorship with Ralph Hopp of *The Sioux Falls College Library: A Survey* (ALA, 1961) resulted in a significant contribution to the literature of the field.

A native of Wisconsin, he began his library career as high school librarian in his native

state. He came to headquarters from Colorado State University, Fort Collins, where he held the position of assistant director of libraries.

Mr. Gormley leaves headquarters on July 20 for a teaching assignment at the Graduate Library School, University of Denver, and will assume his new responsibilities in Milwaukee in September. We shall miss him very much. Our best wishes go with him.—*David H. Clift.*

EDWARD G. HOLLEY is a native of Tennessee, where he attended David Lipscomb College (B.A., 1949) and the George Peabody



Edward G. Holley

College for Teachers (M.A., 1951). While a candidate for his master's degree, he served as assistant librarian and taught a class in freshman English at his alma mater. Mr. Holley enrolled in September, 1951, in the doctoral program in librarianship at the University of Illinois where

he worked from 1951-53 and from 1956-57 in part-time positions and from 1957-62 as librarian of the busy education-philosophy-psychology library. "Mr." Holley became "Dr." Holley in 1961; his thesis entitled "Charles Evans: American Bibliographer" is the definitive biography of a man who failed as a librarian yet achieved distinction in bibliography.

During the years since 1951, I have known Ed Holley as a student, colleague, and friend; and I am delighted that he is to become, on September 1, director of libraries at the University of Houston. During the decade spent in Urbana, Ed was a valued member of the University of Illinois Library staff, he wrote an admirable doctoral dissertation, and he became the father of four children—truly a record of solid accomplishment which augurs well for his performance at Houston. Since Ed has made an able librarian and scholar of himself, his contribution as the head of a university library in the burgeoning South-

west is likely to be distinguished. The University of Houston is fortunate to have discovered Dr. Holley at this point in his career; our profession needs more young men like him.—*Leslie W. Dunlap.*

BERNARD KREISSMAN becomes librarian of City College, New York, on August 1 of this year. He succeeds Jerome K. Wilcox, who



Bernard Kreissman

served sixteen years in this position. Kreissman took his B.S.S. degree at City College in 1948. His M.A. in philosophy and his M.L.S. in librarianship are from Columbia University. His Ph.D. in English was completed early in 1962 at the University of Nebraska.

His experience has been varied. He was remedial reading teacher in New York City in 1937-39; and lecturer and writer in the army information and education program in 1944-45. In the New York Public Library he was technical assistant in the reference division in 1948-51, acquisitions assistant in 1951-53, and supervisor in the main reading room in 1953-54. In 1954 he became assistant director of libraries for the humanities at the University of Nebraska. During eight years he developed the position and the position developed him. He entered this position an assistant professor; he leaves it a full professor.

Kreissman's doctoral thesis concerns the miscellaneous prose writings of Sir Walter Scott. In 1960 the University of Nebraska Press published his *Pamela-Shamela; a Study of the Criticisms, Burlesques, Parodies, and Adaptations of Richardson's 'Pamela'*. Originally a University Study, this monograph was reprinted in a Nebraska Paperback trade edition and subsequently in the Press's Bison Books series. Dr. Kreissman has taught occasionally in the University of Nebraska's curriculum in librarianship and has served on a number of local faculty and professional committees.

Bernard Kreissman is a keen, able, and outspoken man. He has a lively sense of humor and a continuously active participation in the faculty social life of the community. Congratulations to you, City College, upon having persuaded this 'New Yorker' to return home!—*Frank A. Lundy.*

PHOEBE OPLINGER is the librarian at Queens College library, Charlotte, N. C. Miss Oplinger worked in the Chattanooga (Tenn.)



Phoebe Oplinger

Public Library after graduation from Maryville (Tenn.) College, and later entered the banking field. In 1959, she received her M.S.L.S. from the Library School at Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, and began work as chief engineering librarian at the Charlotte Division of Douglas Aircraft Company.

JAMES A. MARTINDALE's appointment as librarian at De Pauw University returns a Hoosier to his native state. A graduate of Wabash College, he taught history at Earlham College after obtaining an M.A. in that subject from the University of Michigan and, after receiving an A.M.S.L. also from Michigan, he was on the staffs of the libraries of Purdue University and Ball State Teachers College.



James A. Martindale

For the past six years Mr. Martindale has been at the University of Michigan library, for two years in the engineering library and four in the undergraduate library. Using his years at Michi-

gan to good advantage, he completed all the requirements for a Ph.D. in library science except his dissertation.

De Pauw is fortunate to have as their new librarian a man of integrity, warmth, fairness, and consideration for others, who brings to his new position breadth of experience, strong professional interests, and a delightful family. His many friends on the library staff of the University of Michigan wish him all success and happiness.—*Mrs. Roberta Keniston.*

EDWIN K. TOLAN has resigned the librarianship of Washington and Jefferson College to become head librarian and professor of philosophy at Union College. In Schenectady he will succeed Professor Helmer L. Webb, who culminated his twenty-six years as college librarian with the opening last year of the spanking new Schaffer Library—a pleasant and enviable inheritance for Dr. Tolan.



Edwin K. Tolan

Born in Canada, Tolan took his B.A., with honors in philosophy, at McGill University in 1949. Two years later he received a M.A. with similar distinction at the University of Glasgow. He was granted the library union card at the McGill University Library School in 1954. In 1959 he successfully defended his thesis on "John of Salisbury—Philosopher" at the Institut d'Etudes Médiévales of the Université de Montréal, where he worked under Raymond Klibansky, Frothingham Professor of Logic and Metaphysics. In less academic fields, Dr. Tolan had earlier served four years with the Canadian forces in Europe during World War II, taken a business course, worked as teller in a Canadian bank, and during the summers, watched over CPR passengers as a conductor on transcontinental trains.

From 1954 to 1957, Tolan served as reference librarian at Hamilton College, where he also lectured to advanced classes on those

aspects of mediaeval thought in which he was versed. He then became head librarian of the Memorial Library of Washington and Jefferson College where he continued to lecture on his chosen subject. Two years ago, when the first issue of Washington and Jefferson's *Topic* appeared, his name was listed as one of the editors. His latest contribution to the journal is entitled "Is culture an end in itself?"—a seemingly question for the new librarian of New York State's second oldest college to raise.—*Walter Pilkington*.

EULA H. WINDHAM, who has been appointed to succeed Henrietta Thomae as librarian of Middle Georgia College, Cochran, is a native of Tifton, Ga.

She taught in the Tifton public schools; later she received her M.R.E. degree from Carver School of Mission and Social Work, Louisville, Ky. From Emory University she received the M.L.S. degree and joined the library staff of Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Tex., where she was assistant in charge of circulation and reference.

Appointments

MRS. ELIZABETH ACKER is now chief of reference services of the Los Angeles County Medical Association library.

DOROTHY S. BAIRD has been appointed assistant librarian, King College, Bristol, Tenn. Miss Baird has been librarian at Lees McRae College, Banner Elk, N.C.

WILMA BENNETT will become assistant professor in the library school of Kent (Ohio) State University in September. Miss Bennett taught library science at the universities of Wisconsin, Indiana, Maryland and Southern California.

EMILIA BERNAL, subdirector of the contact department of the University of Puerto Rico Library, has been working at the University of Florida Library on an exchange agreement. During Miss Bernal's stay in Florida, her place at the University of Puerto Rico has been filled by Irene Zimmerman, Latin American specialist at the University of Florida Library.

DAVID K. BERNINGHAUSEN, director of the Library School of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, has been appointed visiting professor of librarianship at National Taiwan University for 1962-63.

IRENE CHRISTOPHER has been appointed head of the nursing-social work library at Boston University Libraries.

MRS. NANCY GRAY CLARK is catalog librarian at King College library, Bristol, Tenn.

JOSEPH DAYAG succeeds Irene Christopher as head of the reference department of Boston University's Cheney Library

JOHN E. DUSTIN is now supervisor of readers' services at the Pius XII Memorial Library of St. Louis (Mo.) University.

ELIZABETH M. ENGLAND is librarian of King College, Bristol, Tenn.; she has been catalog librarian at the State Library, Raleigh, N.C.

ROBERT FROST has been re-appointed honorary consultant in the humanities, Library of Congress, for a three-year term.

JANE FULTON is now head of the Serials department, the Pius XII Memorial Library, St. Louis.

MARC GITTELSON has been named head of the agriculture reference service, University of California library, Berkeley, to succeed Mrs. Aileen Jaffa. Mr. Gittelsohn has been head of Morrison Library on the CU campus.

MRS. MARY GODCHARLES has been appointed catalog librarian at Mohawk Valley Technical Institute, Utica, N.Y.

HOWARD B. GOTLIEB has been appointed Yale University archivist. Mr. Gotlieb will continue his duties as librarian of historical manuscripts and of the Edward M. House Collection at Yale University Library.

D. MARIE GRIECO has been appointed visiting professor of the ALA-University of the Philippines Graduate Library School Project.

Miss Grieco was formerly on the staff of Columbia University School of Library Service.

DOLORES HARTMAN has been appointed librarian of the Dow Chemical Company in Midland, Mich.

FELIX E. HIRSCH, librarian and professor of history at Trenton (N.J.) State College, is serving this summer as visiting professor of modern history at the Institute of Technology in Karlsruhe, Germany.

CAROLYN JACKSON is acting acquisitions librarian at Midwestern University, Wichita Falls, Texas.

MILES M. JACKSON, librarian of Hampton Institute, has been appointed territorial librarian and adviser to the legislative library of American Samoa.

LESTER S. JAYSON has been named deputy director of the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress. Mr. Jayson, who has been chief of the American law division, succeeds Edwin Black George.

RICHARD D. JOHNSON will become chief of the acquisitions division of Stanford (Calif.) University Libraries on September 1.

DONALD RUSSELL KERR joined the staff of East Texas State College, Commerce, Tex., as assistant cataloger on June 1. Mr. Kerr specializes in music bibliography.

MYRA KOLITSCH has been appointed head of Morrison Library, University of California, Berkeley, to succeed Marc Gittelsohn.

MRS. ARDIS A. KOTO is assistant librarian at California Lutheran College, Thousand Oaks, Calif. She was formerly order librarian at Long Beach State College.

PAUL KRUSE, librarian, Golden Gate College, San Francisco, has received a Fulbright award to Iran for the academic year effective September 1. He will teach English at the National Teachers College in Teheran, and serve as library consultant. During the year that Dr. Kruse will be on leave, Harold Korf, assistant librarian, will be acting librarian.

JOHN LAUCUS succeeded Mrs. Marie Galvin as librarian of the general education-fine and applied arts library at Boston University on July 1.

THOMPSON M. LITTLE has accepted the position of librarian of the Graduate School of Library Service at Columbia University, New York. Mr. Little was principal social sciences librarian at Stanford (Calif.) University.

LOUIS E. MARTIN became assistant director of the University of Rochester (N.Y.) Libraries on June 1. He was assistant librarian at Michigan State University, Oakland.

MARION A. MILCZEWSKI, director of libraries of the University of Washington, Seattle, has accepted the invitation of the Universidad del Valle in Cali, Colombia, to assist in organizing a library system for the university, and to help plan a library for a future campus. The Rockefeller Foundation has provided a grant to support the work Mr. Milczewski will be doing in Cali.

CARROLL MORELAND has accepted an appointment at the Asia Foundation in San Francisco. He has been Biddle law librarian at the University of Pennsylvania.

BETTY NANCE is now head cataloger at Trinity University library, San Antonio, Tex. She was librarian of the First National Bank, Fort Worth.

MRS. MIWA OHTA is now assistant medical librarian at St. Louis (Mo.) University.

MARK PIEL is chief librarian and reference librarian at Finch College, New York City. He was formerly administrative assistant at Williston Memorial Library, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

JOHN ROBB has been appointed assistant science-technology librarian, the Pius XII Memorial Library, St. Louis (Mo.) University.

PHILIP ROSENSTEIN is now assistant professor of library science at Long Island University's Brooklyn College of Pharmacy as well as chief librarian of the college.

CARL H. SACHTLEBEN, formerly supervisor of readers' services, the Pius XII Memorial Library, St. Louis (Mo.) University, has been appointed assistant to the director of libraries there.

MRS. PATRICIA SCHOMMER is assistant acquisitions librarian at St. Louis (Mo.) University.

J. DONALD THOMAS was appointed assistant director for general services, a new position, at the University of Chicago Library, on March 1.

MARJORIE THORPE is reference librarian at Mohawk Valley Technical Institute, Utica, N.Y.

LOUIS UNTERMEYER, who has served the Library of Congress as the 1961-62 consultant in poetry in English, has been re-appointed for 1962-63.

CLYDE WINTERS is now general assistant at the library of the Los Angeles Medical Association.

Retirements

FLORENCE DEROOVER, librarian of the nursing-social work library at Boston University since 1956, has resigned.

EDWIN BLACK GEORGE, deputy director of the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress, retired at the end of May. He had been with the library since 1960, and deputy director of the service since 1961.

MRS. AILEEN R. JAFFA, head of the Agriculture Reference Service, University of California library, Berkeley, will retire this summer.

BARBARA PARKER, head of circulation and reference of the Yale University divinity library, resigned as of June 30.

Necrology

JENS CHRISTIAN BAY died on April 12, at Elmhurst, Ill. A native of Rudkobing, Denmark, Dr. Bay came to the United States in 1892. In 1902 he started work at the Library of Congress, and in 1905 he went to the John Crerar Library in Chicago, first as classifier, then as medical reference librarian. In 1928 he became librarian of Crerar, a post he held until his retirement in 1947. As librarian of Crerar, he was largely responsible for rounding out the collections of that library.

He was a book collector, with special interests in midwestern Americana, plant physiology, and the poetry of Eugene Field, James Whitcomb Riley, and Robert Louis Stevenson. Part of his collection is now in the Missouri Historical Society, another part is in the University of Kentucky Libraries.

Dr. Bay made contribution to bibliological literature both in Danish and in English. His works range from a compilation, *Danish Fairy and Folk Tales* (1898), and *Rare and Beautiful Imprints of Chicago*, (1922), to *Origin and Development of Shakespeare's Hamlet* (1932) and *Bookman Is a Hummingbird* (1952). Northwestern University conferred

on him an honorary M.Sc.; Elmhurst College gave him the D.Litt.; King of Frederick IX of Denmark made him Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Dannenborn.

He was a life member of ALA, and a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, Caxton Club, the Society of Bibliophiles (Copenhagen), the Fort Dearborn Memorial Commission, and the Missouri State Historical Society.

SOLON J. BUCK, assistant librarian of the Library of Congress from 1951 until his retirement in 1954, died in Washington, D.C., on May 25. Dr. Buck was chief of the division of manuscripts of LC from 1948 to 1951. He had been archivist of the National Archives from 1941 to 1948, and its director of publications from 1935 to 1941.

MRS. BLANCHE H. DALTON, head of the engineering library of the University of California, Berkeley, died on May 20.

MENDL ELKIN, chief librarian of the Yivo Institute for Jewish Research, New York City since 1938, died on April 22.

RUTH FLEMING, head librarian of San Francisco State College from 1924 until 1949, died on June 6.

E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, Library of Congress fellow in American Negro Studies, 1942-55, and honorary consultant in American Negro Studies, 1955-58, died in Washington, D.C., on May 17.

ROGER HOWSON, librarian at Columbia University for 22 years, died in Newton, Conn., on April 22. He retired in 1948.

MRS. HELEN FRENZEL JANSEN died on May 16, in Mobile, Ala. Mrs. Jansen received her masters in library science from Drexel, and had worked in the Free Library of Philadelphia and in the Library of Congress. She was the wife of Guenter Jansen, director of libraries in Mobile.

JOSEPH L. RUBIN, librarian of the Roosevelt Four Freedoms Library, Washington, D.C., since 1957, died on May 17. Mr. Rubin was a staff member of the Library of Congress from 1922 until his retirement in 1956.

OTTO TABORSKY, staff member of the Library of Congress from 1952 to 1960, died on April 12 after being struck by an automobile. Dr. Taborsky received his degree in library science from Catholic University of America in 1955. He had been assistant librarian of the State Library of Salzburg (Austria), before coming to the United States in 1950.

RAYMOND L. WALKEY died in Medford, Mass., on April 22. He was director of the Tufts University library from 1928 until his retirement four years ago.

The Great National Encyclopedias

(British) **CHAMBER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.** 15 vols. 1955 \$223.50
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(German) **DER KLEINE BROCKHAUS.** 2 vols. Wiesbaden 1961-2 \$34.50
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(Italian) **ENCICLOPEDIA ITALIANA DI SCIENZE, LETTRE ED ARTI.** Rome 1929-60 40 volumes currently available including appendices \$856.00
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Right, Flora B. Ludington, Mount Holyoke College Library, South Hadley, Mass., and Robert B. Downs, director of libraries, University of Illinois Graduate School of Librarianship, at a meeting of the Illinois Library Association. Miss Ludington is currently a member of the editorial board of *CRL*; she was a member of the ACRL Committee on Grants, 1961-62, and is a member of the ACRL Board of Directors (1964). Mr. Downs was 1961-62 member of the ACRL Advisory Committee to Administer the Burmese Project, and of the Advisory Committee to the President on Federal Legislation. He received the Intellectual Freedom Award for 1960.

At left, Jay E. Daily, visiting librarian for the Ford Foundation-ALA University of Mandalay project in Burma, and U Htun Aung, librarian at the university, interrupt their work to greet cameraman-*CRL* editor Richard Harwell during Mr. Harwell's visit there last year.

Records...

(Continued from page 301)

- VIVALDI: Concerto for Orchestra in C Minor; Gloria in D. Harmony 7096
 VIVALDI: The Four Seasons. Richmond 19056
 WAGNER: Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg. Angel 3572
 WAGNER: Orchestral excerpts: Flying Dutchman Overture; Meistersinger—Preludes to Acts I and III; Tannhauser Overture; Tristan und Isolde—Prelude und Liebestod. Epic LC 3485
 WAGNER: Orchestral excerpts: Die Walküre—Ride of the Valkyries; Wotan's Farewell; Siegfried—Forest Murmurs; Die Gotterdammerung—Dawn and Rhine Journey; Funeral Music. Epic LC 3321
 WAGNER: Parsifal. London A 4602
 WAGNER: Tristan und Isolde. Angel 3588
 WAGNER: Die Walküre. Electrola 90100/4
 WEBER: Overtures: Abu Hassan; Beherrscher der Geister; Euryanthe; Freischütz; Jubel; Oberon; Preziosa. *Angel 35754
 WEINBERGER: Schwanda—Polka and Fugue (Bizet: Symphony in C; Prokofiev: Symphony No. 1). Columbia ML 5289
 WOLF: Lieder. Angel 35474

ACRL Elections and Appointments

NEAL R. HARLOW was elected vice president and president-elect of ACRL and assumed the duties of his office at the close of



ALA's annual conference in Miami Beach. Mr. Harlow is dean of the Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers. After receiving his bachelor's degree in education at the University of California in Los Angeles, he earned the graduate certificate in librarianship at the Berkeley

campus. In 1949 he was awarded the M.A. by the Berkeley School of Librarianship.

He was successively junior librarian at Bancroft Library, Berkeley; senior librarian at California State Library; gifts and exchange librarian at UCLA from 1945-47; and head of UCLA's department of special collections (which he organized) until 1950. In 1950-51 he served as assistant librarian with responsibility for planning the postwar library building expansion for UCLA. In the decade after 1951 he was university librarian at British Columbia, going to Rutgers in the fall of 1961.

Mr. Harlow has published articles on California history and cartography, and reviews and articles in professional journals; he is author of *Maps of San Francisco Bay from the Spanish Discovery in 1769 to the American Occupation*. He was president of the Canadian Library Association in 1960, and chairman of the Board of Managers of the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center, 1954-57. He is an executive board member of ALA (1959-63) and a member of the Committee of Accreditation (1959-63) and has been a member of the International Relations Committee and its Panel on Unesco.

DIRECTOR

Andrew J. Eaton was elected ACRL director-at-large. Mr. Eaton has been director of libraries at Washington University, St. Louis, since 1953. He received the A.B.L.S. degree

from the University of Michigan in 1936 and the Ph.D. degree in 1944 from the University of Chicago. Mr. Eaton was a member of the ALA Council in 1949-53; chairman of the ACRL Committee on Committees, 1953-54, and the ACRL Committee on the Constitution and Bylaws, 1953-1955. He has been a member of the Executive Board of the Louisiana and Missouri Library associations and chairman of the College and University Division of the latter.

SECTION OFFICERS

New vice chairmen and chairmen-elect of ACRL sections are Eli M. Oboler, Idaho State College, Pocatello, for COLLEGE LIBRARIES SECTION; Norman E. Tanis, Henry Ford Community College, Dearborn, Michigan, for the JUNIOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES SECTION; for the RARE BOOKS SECTION, the election of Edwin Wolf II, Library Company of Philadelphia, was unopposed; Wrayton E. Gardner, St. Louis (Mo.) University, for the SUBJECT SPECIALISTS SECTION; Felix W. Hirsch, Trenton (N. J.) State College, for the TEACHER EDUCATION LIBRARIES SECTION; Dale M. Bentz, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, for the UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES SECTION.

Helen Bliss, Eastern Oregon State College, La Grande, was elected secretary of the COLLEGE LIBRARIES SECTION; Phyllis L. Brown, Laredo (Tex.) Junior College, JUNIOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES SECTION; Thomas M. Simkins, Jr., Duke University, Durham, N. C., RARE BOOKS SECTION; and Natalie N. Nicholson, M.I.T. Libraries, for the UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES SECTION. The SUBJECT SPECIALISTS SECTION did not elect a secretary for 1962/63; and the TEACHER EDUCATION LIBRARIES SECTION chairman is also secretary of the section.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

New committee appointments by the incoming president, Katharine M. Stokes, include thirty-two new members of seven committees.

Father Clyde E. Eddy and Helen L. Sears are new appointees to the ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS; Luella R. Pollock is newly appointed to the COMMITTEE ON APPOINTMENTS AND NOMINATIONS. Helen

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M. Brown and Wen-Chao Chen will serve on the COMMITTEE ON GRANTS.

Last year's chairman of the NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK COMMITTEE will serve ex-officio on this year's committee, with ten new members: Lorena A. Garloch, chairman; Lois C. Bailey, Mrs. Dorothy Bradley, Irene Christopher, Robert K. Johnson, Gerard B. McCabe, Roy M. Mersky, Brewster E. Peabody, Ray Rowland, and William S. Wallace.

On the PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE, Floyd M. Cammack, Roy L. Kidman, Everett Moore, Keyes D. Metcalf, and Mark Gormley are new members. The COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS has six new members: Francis P. Allen, Wal-fred Erickson, Ellen Lord, Ellsworth C. Mason, Robert W. Oram and James Wallace.

Mr. Gormley's appointments are for one year.

Mrs. Margaret K. Toth will continue as editor of the ACRL Microcard Series, and William V. Jackson as editor of ACRL Monographs. Editorial board for the monographs remains unchanged, and the editorial board for CRL will continue as constituted last winter by the new editor, Richard Harwell.

Ethnology

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Vol. I, No. 1, January 1962.

Published quarterly. George P. Murdock, editor. Address: Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

ACRL Board at Miami Beach

BRIEF OF MINUTES

June 18

Present: President Ralph Ellsworth, Vice President Katharine M. Stokes; Past President Edmon Low; directors-at-large, Neal R. Harlow, Lucile M. Morsch, Jack E. Brown; directors on ALA Council, J. Richard Blanchard, Helen M. Brown, Ralph H. Hopp, James Humphry, III, Russell Shank; chairmen of sections, Esther M. Hile, James O. Wallace, Irene Zimmerman, Helen Wahoski; vice chairmen of sections, Charles M. Adams, Virginia Clark, H. Richard Archer, Jay K. Lucker, David Kaser; ACRL Executive Secretary Mark M. Gormley; past chairmen Fritz Veit, Ralph W. McComb; guests Esther Greene, H. Donald Ferris, Richard Harwell, Robert C. Miller, William Carlson.

Immediately on convening the first session of the ACRL Board of Directors at ALA's Miami Beach Conference, June 18, 1962, President Ellsworth called on Past President Low, ACRL's representative to PEBCO, for his report. Mr. Low informed the board that ACRL was granted all items which it requested.

He further informed the board that ALA subsidy for divisional periodicals will be transferred from ALA general funds budget to the ALA Publishing Department budget. Lengthy discussion followed this announcement. Mr. Low assured the board that *CRL* subsidy would be in no way reduced by this action and, in fact, might substantially be increased. Mr. Low announced that the ACRL publications officer position which has, in the past, been partially supported by *CRL* funds will be transferred to the ALA personnel budget.

President Ellsworth next called on Mr. Brown to discuss the report of the ACRL Committee on Program. Copies of the report were passed to members of the board and a lengthy discussion followed. (This report published elsewhere in this issue). Mr. Brown explained that the committee interpreted its purpose as to develop a pro-

gram of action. The William Carlson SCAD report of May 1958, was used as a point of departure. Mr. Carlson was present at the board meeting by invitation of Dr. Ellsworth and Dr. Stokes. He furnished interesting information on the background which led up to his 1958 report. The report of the Committee on Program was unanimously accepted by the board. Dr. Stokes was instructed to implement the various changes recommended in the report immediately.

Mr. Low gave a report on the current status of federal legislation pertaining to college and university libraries, now pending before the houses of Congress. It was his opinion that none of the proposed legislation will pass in this session of Congress, but his remarks seemed to encourage a belief that such legislation is well on its way within the foreseeable future.

Considerable discussion was given to the *Proposal for a New Plan for the ALA Conference*, Chicago, 1963. It was agreed that the board would further discuss this proposal at its June 20 meeting.

The Midwinter minutes were approved as published in the March *CRL*. All section and committee reports which had been mailed to the board before the Miami meeting were accepted as presented.

June 20

Present: President Ralph Ellsworth, Vice President Katharine Stokes; Past President Edmon Low; directors-at-large Lucile Morsch, Jack Brown; directors on ALA Council Russell Shank, Margaret Spangler, Ralph Hopp; chairmen of sections, Irene Zimmerman, Helen Wahoski, James O. Wallace; vice chairmen Richard Archer, David Kaser, Jay Lucker; ACRL Executive Secretary Mark M. Gormley; committee chairmen, and guests, G. Flint Purdy, Wrayton Gardner, G. A. Harrer, James Humphry, III, Lorena A. Garloch, Richard Harwell, Norman E. Tanis.

The second meeting of the ACRL Board

of Directors was called to order by Vice President Stokes. Dr. Stokes presided at the request of President Ralph Ellsworth.

PEBCO representative, Edmon Low, was called upon to clarify further the question of the effect that transfer of *CRL* subsidy funds would have on the future of *CRL*. Mr. Low informed the board that divisional periodicals subsidy would henceforth come from ALA Publishing Department surplus, rather than from ALA general funds which come from dues and endowments. He stated that a subsidy of \$9,720 will be allowed *CRL* for the 1962-63 year. This is the figure that Mr. Gormley's office had requested and represents an increase of \$3,000 over the 1961-62 year.

In the business meeting Mr. Gormley reported the reactivation of the AASL-ACRL-DAVI Joint Subcommittee of the ALA Audio-Visual Committee. This action had been requested by Dr. Irving Lieberman during Midwinter.

Discussion was given to the unexpired terms of members of the ACRL Committee on Organization now that that committee had been terminated by the action of the provisions of the Committee on Program report. Dr. G. Flint Purdy, president of the expiring Committee on Organization, assured the board that no member would be offended that he is being relieved of his responsibilities by virtue of the action of the board.

Mr. Gormley, at the request of Dr. Stokes, read the roster of the 1962-63 committee appointments. (See new committee appointments listed elsewhere in this issue).

Mr. Harwell, acting for Grants Committee Chairman Richard W. Morin, reported that the Grants Committee has over \$44,000 to distribute in 1962. Because of his past experience, Mr. Gormley was requested to act as solicitations agent for the committee during the next year. Mr. Gormley agreed to this appointment. He expressed hope that the federal legislation program to aid college and university libraries soon passes both houses of the Congress and is signed into law.

Mr. Gormley reported to the board the action of the government of the Union of Burma in terminating all Ford Foundation projects in that country in March of this year. He reported that the ALA project at the University of Mandalay was completed

by the termination date. The project at the University of Rangoon, under the direction of Dr. Joseph Reason, still had one year to go before completion. Mr. Gormley stated that the saddest effect of the cancellation of these two projects is that three of the seven Burmese trainees now in this country must return home without their degrees. Four of the trainees will be able to earn their Masters degrees before they must return home.

Mr. Gormley was asked for a report on the current status of the Current College-Level Book Selection Service project. He reported that, because of a number of complications regarding appointments, he must postpone any report.

Irene Zimmerman, chairman of the Subject Specialists Section during 1961-62, gave an extensive report on the activities of her section at the request of Dr. Stokes. Miss Zimmerman stated that the part of the SSS in ACRL was at a critical point. She commented on the difficulty under which the various subsection chairmen operate in obtaining names of members of the subsections, as well as other pertinent data about the membership. She cited the difficulties encountered in reviewing all the records of the section since its formation at Montreal. It is her opinion that there does exist a definite need in ALA for some group such as the SSS represents. She cited the fact that a sizable portion of the 1,200 members of SSS were in ALA because of the potential use of SSS activities to them in their positions. She stated that it is her opinion that a feeling of cohesion and of purpose is being achieved within the section; that the securing of membership information which is to result in the publication of a subject specialist directory will be invaluable; and that the improvement of section programs will all go far to strengthen the section.

Extensive discussion was given to the proposed "conference-within-a-conference" on the student use of libraries idea for the 1963 Chicago meeting. Dr. Stokes had requested this discussion to enable her to advise ALA President James Bryan's conference committee. It was the consensus of the ACRL board that this type of general program would interfere with the activities of the various ACRL sections and therefore ACRL could not approve the idea as presented.

ACRL at Miami Beach

ACRL's 7,177 members were well represented among the thirty-five hundred people attending ALA's Miami Beach Conference June 17-23. Not only were the activities of college and university librarians apparent in the programs and committee meetings of the division; the influence of ACRL's membership was notable through the participation of its members in the work of many of the other divisions, committees, and round tables of ALA, particularly in the activities of the Library Administration Division, the Reference Services Division, and the Resources and Technical Services Division.

Robert A. Miller, director, Indiana University libraries, was the speaker at ACRL's membership meeting. In a scholarly, and completely engaging presentation "Twenty-five Years of University Librarianship", Dr. Miller summed up the progress made in university librarianship during the past twenty-five years and clearly defined many of the problems yet to be solved. He emphasized that university library book collections could have been increased and better balanced over the years if academic librarians had taken more initiative as bookmen in the selection processes rather than depending heavily on university faculties to build collections. He cited the improvement in machine application to library procedures, improved indexing and improved library architecture as positive contributions. He suggested that university librarians take a "new look" at the efficiency of open stacks in producing the book that a patron wants when he wants it. He cited the need for refinement in subject cataloging, the need for more subject specialist librarians, and the desirability of more and better reference service at the point of contact within the library where students make their initial contact.

Recognition was given to the significance of increased regional catalogs and cooperative acquisitions programs. The need for further development in these areas was stressed.

In Dr. Miller's recommendations on professional organizations, he stated that there has not been a period in his career when

there has not been some dissatisfaction about the program of ACRL within ALA. Reasons for this dissatisfaction were discussed. Dr. Miller suggests that the membership should insist upon a strong and definite program and that consistent direction of the association's affairs can be furnished by the secretariat.

A strong plea was made to all librarians for a return to the true nature of our profession by the increased reading of books.

Richard Chapin, outgoing chairman of the Appointments and Nominations Committee, announced the names of the newly elected officers for ACRL and its sections. (This announcement printed elsewhere in this issue).

G. Flint Purdy, chairman, Committee on Organization, gave a second reading to the following constitutional amendments which were first adopted at the Montreal Conference:

Article III, Membership

Sec. 1. Members—Change first sentence to read: *Any . . . member* (deleting the words, "personal or institutional or life.")

Sec. 2. Suspension and Reinstatement.—Delete entire section. This is taken care of by ALA Constitution, Article III.

Article VIII. Bylaws

Sec. 1. Adoption, Suspension, and Amendments.—Change last sentence to read: "*provided that notice of the proposed changes has been published not less than one month before final consideration.*"

The adoptions were accepted on second reading without dissent. (The amended constitution will be published in the September *CRL*.)

President Ellsworth announced that Mark M. Gormley, executive secretary since September 1, 1961, has resigned his position to become university librarian and professor at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Mr. Ellsworth favorably commented on Mr. Gormley's abilities and contributions during his tenure of office. He then announced that Mr. Gormley would be succeeded as execu-

tive secretary for the 1962-63 year by Joseph Reason, director of libraries at Howard University and presently on leave to ALA. Dr. Reason has been serving as ALA project advisor to the University of Rangoon, Burma, until the cancellation of the project by the government of the Union of Burma in April of this year.

The meeting closed with a showing of "No, But I Saw The Movie," a fifteen-minute, color, library-orientation film produced by Southern Illinois University. (This film may be rented from the Audio-Visual Department, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.)

A preconference meeting was held at the University of Miami, June 15 and 16, by the Rare Books Section. It was widely acclaimed as a delightful gathering. Principal speakers were Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt, William A. Bostick, Lawrence S. Thompson, Herbert Cahoon, Lucien Goldschmidt, Budd Gambee, Georgia Haugh and Harry Shaw Newman. The theme of the meetings was Book Illustration. Attendance was approximately 85.

The College Library Section held an all-day meeting on the campus of the University of Miami on Wednesday of conference week. After tours of the new library in the morning, the group heard a discussion by Guy Lyle of the Emory University library on "Developing the College Library Book Collection." Discussion groups on the topic met after the general meeting.

Activities of the Junior College Library Section were directed toward further means

of implementing the junior college library standards.

Robert S. Thurman, assistant director, National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education, was the principal speaker at the program meeting of the Teacher Education Libraries Section. His subject was "The Changing Patterns of Teachers Colleges and Liberal Arts Colleges."

An especially interesting program was featured by the University Libraries Section. Papers were presented by Russell Shank, Gus Harrer, and Ralph Hopp on the topic "Extra University Sources of Financial Support for Libraries" at the section's membership meeting.

The membership of the Subject Specialists Section heard a paper by Lee Ash on "What Constitutes a Subject Collection."

The Agriculture and Biological Sciences subsection featured G. Miles Conrad, speaking on "Communications Problems in the Biological Sciences" and a paper by Ralph Shaw on "Retrieval Methods for Various Sized Libraries."

The Art subsection enjoyed a tour of Vizcaya, the Dade County Art Museum. The section also heard a panel discussion on the topic "Acquisition of Books, Slides, Photographs, etc., in the Field of Art."

The Law and Political Science subsection heard a paper by Stojan A. Bayitch on the topic "Sources of Information on Law and Politics in Latin America."

All sections held their annual business meetings during the conference.

Reason To Succeed Gormley

Dr. Joseph H. Reason, director of libraries at Howard University, will succeed Mark M. Gormley as executive secretary of ACRL during the 1962-63 year. Dr. Reason, who has been on leave from Howard since May 1961, has been serving as adviser to the Ford Foundation-sponsored, ALA-administered (through a committee of ACRL) Social Science Library project at the University of Rangoon, Burma. The project, scheduled for termination in May 1963, was prematurely ended when the government of the Union of Burma terminated aid projects sponsored by foreign private organizations in April of this year. Dr. Reason's availability neatly coincided with the resignation of Mark M. Gormley, who goes to the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Report of the Special Committee on ACRL Program

At the Midwinter 1962 meeting of the ACRL Board of Directors, president Ralph E. Ellsworth appointed a Special Committee on the ACRL Program. The committee was instructed to examine existing ACRL activities with a view to evolving a program of action which will carry out more fully the objectives of ACRL, namely, the promotion of library services and librarianship in the libraries of higher educational institutions, independent research libraries, and specialized libraries.

In 1957, as a direct result of the reorganization of ALA, a Special Committee on the Activities Development of ACRL, under the chairmanship of William H. Carlson, was appointed to ascertain the place of ACRL in the reorganized ALA. The committee's report (the SCAD Report) was published in the May 1958 issue of *CRL* (Vol. XIX, 247-54).

As a first step in their investigations, the Carlson committee sent the following question to 100 members of ACRL: "What are the problems of college, university, and research libraries to which the reorganized ACRL should be addressing its energies?". Based on the replies received and on their own deliberations, the Carlson committee then drew up a list of major problems which they felt should be attacked by ACRL. We have found nothing to indicate that formal action was taken to implement the recommendations of the SCAD Report. However, when reviewed in the light of present day conditions, it is evident that several of the problems cited by Carlson have been, or are being, tackled by ACRL committees. It is also evident that an equal number of the noted problems have received little or no attention from ACRL.

The similarity of purpose of the two committees is obvious. Also, much of the spade work planned by the present committee has already been done by the Carlson committee. Accordingly, the Committee on the ACRL Program has used Carlson findings and recommendations as its jumping off point. The earlier recommendations have been ex-

amined in detail, and those which have been ignored thus far by ACRL and which we feel still merit attention have been embodied in our own recommendations. We make no claims of completeness, and suggest only that implementation of the recommendations listed below will fill serious gaps in ACRL's existing program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Encourage the development and improvement of library services in college, university, and other research libraries through the establishment of a Committee on Library Services charged with publicizing services that should be more widely adopted, by means of publications, institutes, seminars, etc.
2. Support librarians' efforts to strengthen libraries not meeting established and recognized standards, by providing guidance to groups responsible for accrediting colleges and universities through a Committee on Liaison with Accrediting Agencies.
3. Advise institutions requesting this information on the conduct of an appropriate library survey. Through the establishment of a Committee on Library Surveys, provide advice on the desirability of a survey, recommend persons (preferably a panel from which one or more surveyors would be chosen by the institution) to undertake it, and develop a general manual on library surveys for the guidance of such institutions and surveyors.
4. Encourage research in the interests of college or research libraries, by establishing a Committee on Library Research, to advise individual members and groups on proposed projects (the need for a study, methods of carrying it out, preparation of requests to foundations and other organizations or to individuals for financial assistance, etc.), and to stimulate investigation of problems in need of study.
5. Continue to support the association's publications program and the work of the various sections of the association and their committees.

6. Increase the membership of the association and the ALA by establishing an ACRL Membership Committee.
7. Abolish the ACRL Committee on Organization as a standing committee and appoint special committees for particular organization problems if and when they are needed.
8. Continue the activity of the undersigned committee by replacing it by a standing Planning and Action Committee consisting of the vice-president and president-elect as chairman, the ACRL executive secretary (without vote), and four other

members. This committee would be expected to examine and evaluate all of the ACRL activities and programs and recommend additional ways in which the ACRL can perform the functions for which it was established.

Respectfully submitted,
 NEAL R. HARLOW
 G. A. HARRER
 JAMES HUMPHRY, III
 LUCILE M. MORSCH
 MARK M. GORMLEY (ex officio)
 JACK E. BROWN, *chairman*

ACRL President's Report To the ALA Council, June 18, 1962

UP TO THIS point in its institutional history, ACRL has confined and restricted its concept of its program to the activities it felt were necessary, possible and appropriate—*primarily* the publication of a journal, *CRL*, on the assumption that an academic profession grows upon a foundation of facts and research.

But since we have discovered that Gresham's law applies to institutions as well as to money, and since our single-mindedness has been interpreted by the rest of the ALA family as a sign of sloth, of lack of imagination, of conservatism, and since our policy has failed to win for our division a fair share of the ALA dollar, our officers and board of directors have decided to conform to the new ALA.

We too shall now become concerned about our image. We too shall learn the ways of Madison Avenue. We shall learn and use all the tricks of contemporary packaging and hucksterism and other forms of word-facting and plain everyday deception.

In our committee meetings, we too shall develop surveys and studies and projects and feasibility forays, and we shall in-

ject ourselves with small doses of the live virus of galloping Parkinsonism. And we shall learn to send our scouts to call on the Eastern Archbishop of the ALA for large sums of money.

And we shall learn to measure our worth by the amount of space and the number of people required to manage our boondoggles.

We do these things reluctantly. But we have no choice. Either we change and live at peace within the ALA family, or we, like the medical, law, and special librarians, retain our integrity—outside the American Library Association.

Our love and respect for much that ALA is and does keeps us from secession.

I have learned that institutions like individuals, go off on tangents, and I honestly think that ACRL, in its new role, will reveal the inappropriateness of the new ALA image and will thus help restore the entire association to a position of dignity appropriate to a group of men and women who believe, as Carlyle once said, "All that mankind has done, thought, gained or been: it is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of books."—*Ralph E. Ellsworth.*

Rider Revisited

By H. WILLIAM AXFORD

IN 1940 Fremont Rider, then librarian of Wesleyan University, published a study which showed that, taken as a whole and on the average, American college and university libraries tended to double their holdings every fifteen years.¹ Given the facts that in 1900 Harvard University was the only university in the United States possessing over 500,000 volumes in its library and that there were 25 universities listing over a million volumes in their libraries by 1960, it seems appropriate to check and see how far Rider's axiom of library growth is still operative.

In the accompanying table are listed the university libraries with over a million volumes in 1960, their holdings in 1946, the number of volumes added during the fifteen-year period, and the percentage increase in library holdings. While it is not fair to say that acquisition statistics are wholly unreliable, they should be considered as approximate rather than 100 per cent correct. The figures are taken from the *Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities: 1959-60* published by the U.S. Office of Education, and from the July 1947 issue of *College and Research Libraries* and the 1945 edition of the *American Library Directory*.

As can be seen in Table I, only four universities out of the 25, the University of California at Berkeley, Wisconsin, UCLA and Indiana, increased their holdings 100 per cent or more between 1945 and 1960. Furthermore, the over-all aver-

Mr. Axford is Assistant Director of Libraries, University of Denver.

age percentage increase fell short of Rider's figure by 22 per cent. These figures seem to indicate that the validity of Rider's axiom tends to decrease the larger a library's holdings become. However, given the rise in book costs during these years, it is remarkable that the percentage increase in holdings of the 25 largest university libraries in the United States was as high as 78 per cent during this period.

Rider drew one other axiom from his study of the growth of college and university libraries:

Whenever the growth of any library has slackened you will always find that its college has been slipping; and the other hand, if any library has spurted ahead of the 15 year average during any decade, you will find on investigation that during that decade, its college, for some reason, has been taking on a new lease of life. In fact, we may assert as also axiomatic: unless a college or university is willing to be stagnant, willing not to maintain its place in the steady flow of cultural development, it seems to be inevitable that it must double its library in size every fifteen or twenty years.²

Whether or not there is a direct and clear-cut relationship between the size and rate of acquisition of the library and the quality of education offered by the

¹ Rider, Fremont, "The Growth of American College and University Libraries and Wesleyan's," *About Books*, Vol. XI, No. 1 (1940), 1-11.

² *Ibid.*, p. 11.

TABLE 1

Institution	Total Library Holdings 1946	Total Library Holdings 1960	Total Volumes Added	Percentage Increase
Harvard.....	4,804,968	6,697,111	1,892,142	44
Yale.....	3,539,596	4,394,988	855,392	24
Illinois.....	2,003,622	3,288,158	1,204,539	64
Columbia.....	1,778,058	2,875,761	1,097,703	60
Michigan.....	1,267,518	2,818,341	1,550,823	122
California (Berkeley).....	1,378,602	2,503,060	1,124,458	81
Cornell.....	1,094,117	2,161,230	1,067,113	97
Chicago.....	1,498,889	2,094,824	595,935	40
Minnesota.....	1,422,529	1,968,101	545,572	38
Pennsylvania.....	997,929	1,665,114	667,185	66
Princeton.....	1,058,920	1,626,537	567,617	53
Stanford.....	897,658	1,592,287	694,629	77
UCLA.....	504,941	1,464,308	959,367	190
Duke.....	740,493	1,435,164	694,671	93
Northwestern.....	788,832	1,429,431	640,599	82
Wisconsin.....	567,000	1,384,222	817,222	144
Ohio.....	688,900	1,369,348	680,448	98
Texas.....	801,637	1,350,671	549,034	68
Indiana.....	617,947	1,317,269	699,322	113
Johns Hopkins.....	703,912	1,159,747	455,835	65
New York University.....	668,795	1,067,946	399,151	59
Washington (Seattle).....	594,320	1,060,086	465,766	78
Brown.....	665,041	1,025,479	360,438	54
Iowa State.....	374,796	1,021,441	646,645	58
Missouri.....	525,557	1,002,263	476,806	90
Average.....	78%

TABLE 2

Institution	Total Library Holdings 1946	Total Library Holdings 1960	Total Volumes added 1946-60	Percentage Increase
1. California (Berkeley).....	1,378,602	2,503,060	1,124,450	81
2. California Institute of Technology.....	57,610	121,439	63,829	112
3. University of Chicago.....	1,498,889	2,094,824	595,935	40
4. Columbia.....	1,778,058	2,875,761	1,077,703	60
5. Cornell.....	1,094,117	2,161,230	1,781,644	97
6. Harvard.....	4,804,968	6,697,111	1,892,143	44
7. Illinois.....	2,003,622	3,288,158	1,284,536	64
8. MIT.....	385,000	704,955	319,955	83
9. Michigan.....	1,267,518	2,818,341	1,550,823	122
10. Princeton.....	1,058,920	1,626,537	567,617	53
11. Wisconsin.....	567,000	1,384,222	817,222	144
12. Yale.....	3,539,596	4,394,988	855,392	24
13. Indiana.....	617,947	1,317,269	699,322	113
14. Johns Hopkins.....	703,912	1,159,747	455,828	65
15. Minnesota.....	1,422,529	1,968,101	545,572	38
16. New York University.....	668,795	1,067,946	399,151	59
17. Northwestern.....	788,832	1,429,431	650,599	82
18. Ohio State.....	688,900	1,369,348	680,448	98
19. Pennsylvania.....	997,929	1,665,114	667,185	66
20. Stanford.....	897,658	1,592,287	694,629	77
21. UCLA.....	504,941	1,464,308	959,367	190
22. Washington (Seattle).....	594,320	1,060,086	594,320	78
Average.....	80%

university is somewhat difficult to demonstrate. This is at least partly true because the quality of education offered by any given institution is a matter of subjective judgment. However, in 1960 Bernard Berelson published a book called *Graduate Education in the United States* which contains the results of one survey which can be helpful.³ In this survey, Berelson asked 92 graduate deans and 92 graduate faculties to list those universities, which in their opinion, were the top graduate institutions in the country. Table 2 shows the 22 institutions most often mentioned, in order of frequency, their library holdings in 1946 and in 1960, and the percentage increase in holdings during this fifteen-year period.

The degree of correspondence be-

³ Berelson, Bernard, *Graduate Education in the United States* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1960), p. 280.

tween the institutions appearing in the tables would seem to have some significance. Missing from Berelson's list of 22 top graduate institutions are only five of the 25 universities in the United States that have book stocks of over a million volumes: Texas, Brown, Iowa State, Duke, and Missouri. From this it would seem that Rider's emphasis on the relationship between the rate of growth of the university library and the over-all quality of the educational program is still essentially correct. It is probable, however, that the percentage rate of growth of the largest university libraries will continue to decline, even though the total number of new volumes added each year will continue to increase, and that only a few of the largest university libraries will be able to double their collections every fifteen years.

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Review Articles

Case Studies

The Book Collection: Policy Case Studies in Public and Academic Libraries. By Kenneth R. Shaffer. Hamden, Conn.: Shoe String Press, 1961. 147p. \$4.75.

Most readers will recognize this volume as the third in a projected four-volume series of case studies in the general field of library administration, emanating from Simmons College School of Library Service, written by its director, and presumably in use by its faculty. It would be interesting and useful to have a monograph describing the use of these volumes of case studies in some detail, as well as an evaluation of the technique by students and faculty, but that, hopefully, is another book, to be reviewed at some other time.

Still, lacking such evaluation, and lacking any personal experience with the method or with these cases, the most one can say is that they are interesting. This is not meant to damn with faint praise, because they *are* interesting, and this instructor in book selection is planning to use them at the next opportunity, though probably not in the manner suggested by the author. Most of the suggestions for use, unfortunately, are contained not in this volume but in the prefatory material in the other two volumes, particularly in the first, *Twenty-five Short Cases in Library Personnel Administration*, published in 1959.

Briefly, the intent is that the student use the case as a springboard for considerable research for factual information in library and other literature which might contribute to a reasonable and workable solution to be presented and argued orally in class. The presentation would normally be followed by class participation so led or directed by the instructor as not to become "only an undisciplined vehicle for discussion." In some instances two students might develop solutions to the same case, and so make the point, if their solutions were not identical, that any one case does not necessarily have

only one solution. An example of this is provided in the present volume, in that two representative solutions to a particular case are given in the appendix. While both solutions seem adequate enough and illustrate the different directions in which two students might go in pursuit of the same hare, it is perhaps only inevitable that they should agree that the hare must be caught rather than let go. After all, we must still be for motherhood, against sin, against censorship, and for providing material on all sides of the question.

The twenty-seven cases cover a wide variety of problems involving the acquisition of the book collection rather than its maintenance, evaluation, or disposal (the twenty-sixth case occurs in the appendix, and the twenty-seventh is found in volume two, *Twenty-five Cases in Executive-Trustee Relationships in Public Libraries*, published in 1960). Seven of the twenty-seven, in a very rough tabulation, are concerned with various aspects of faculty participation in the selection process in the college library; six consider aspects of censorship, mostly in the public library; four have to do with problems involving gift material; and three with the meddling of library trustees in book selection. Other problems touched upon in at least one case are those concerning photographic copy, commercial rental libraries, library cooperation, personal ethics, and dealer selection of library materials. All of these are important areas and seem real enough as examples of the kinds of cases librarians are apt to confront in the course of their daily activity. Indeed, the author says in his preface that these cases all stem from one, or usually more than one, actual prototype situations. Presenting them to library school students in this fashion, with the intent that they work out solutions for oral or written presentation, which can then be discussed and evaluated by their instructor or their colleagues, or both, would seem to be a particularly exciting way to be teaching the underlying principles upon which good and workable judgments are made. We are looking forward to trying it.

For those not so fortunate as to be in a teaching situation, the cases make good, intellectually stimulating fireside reading, particularly among a small group of colleagues, for good conversation on how *we* would handle that particular problem. Or, as would probably often be the case, how *we did* handle that problem—and what we found out later was wrong with that solution.—*LeRoy Charles Merritt, University of California, Berkeley.*

Library History

An American Library History Reader; Contributions to Library Literature. Selected by John David Marshall. Hamden, Connecticut: Shoe String Press, 1961. 464p. \$9.00.

If the rate of publication is any bellwether, interest in American library history is increasing. Within the past year have appeared two monographs on the history of library education, a biography of a public librarian, and two collections of readings. (Sarah K. Vann's *Training for Librarianship before 1923; Education for Librarianship Prior to the Publication of Williamson's Report on Training for Library Service*, Carl Milton White's *The Origins of the American Library School*, Martha Boaz's *Fervent and Full of Gifts; the Life of Althea Warren*, Thelma Eaton's *Contributions to American Library History*, and the book under review.) For an area in which few people have heretofore shown much interest, these publications are a genuine act of faith.

John David Marshall, acquisitions librarian at the University of Georgia, has edited a collection of papers read before the American Library History Round Table, plus various other articles especially appealing to him, because "I think they merit the preservation a book—and *only a book*—can give them." Of the papers included in this volume all except three were read before the round table and all except one have been published previously in a variety of library periodicals.

Marshall's anthology is divided into four sections. The two introductory essays are "The Importance of Library History," by Louis Shores, a founder of the round table, and "Long Life to the Library History Round

Table," by Stanley Pargellis, read before the first and second meetings of the organization. Part two contains eleven "historical essays" of varying length and depth of treatment, including personal reminiscences as well as as documented historical papers. Marshall's definition of "historical" is fairly broad; some of the essays are merely records. Biographical essays, some twenty-one in all, comprise the third section, many of them personal reminiscences of the "great librarians" by those who knew them. Part four is a reprinting of the short and sometimes inadequate sketches of the forty librarians chosen for "A Library Hall of Fame" in connection with the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration of the ALA.

As would naturally be true of any collection of papers read before an informal organization such as the ALHRT, the essays in this anthology are uneven in quality. They range from the excellent and thorough essays of Edwin Wolf II, "Franklin and His Friends Choose Their Books," and Clifford K. Shipton's, "John Langdon Sibley, Librarian," to Lawrence Clark Powell's account of the purloining of the *Bay Psalm Book* at UCLA, "Stop Thief." What particular contribution the latter article makes to American library history would be difficult to discover, but it was read before the ALHRT in June 1953.

If criticism can be made (and it can) that first-rate historical essays in this anthology are rare, it should also be stated that some of the reminiscences, the stuff from which history may later be written, are superb. The reviewer was particularly impressed with the two papers of Marian C. Manley, "Personalities Behind the Development of PAIS" and "A Worm's-Eye View of Library Leaders." Some of the reminiscences reveal the authors' keen insight and achieve a discriminating balance between tribute and fact. Particularly useful are the sketches of less well-known librarians such as Electra Collins Doren, Frank Avery Hutchins, and Mary Frances Isom. On a par with the Wolf and Shipton essays are Peter Thomas Conmy's on James Louis Gillis and David Mearns' on Herbert Putnam. On the other hand some reminiscences of major figures are poorer than they ought to be, and I cite only the generalizations of Carl Vitz on William H. Brett as an example.

In his "Long Life to the Library History Round Table," Pargellis suggested specific areas in which the round table might work: the lives and achievements of great librarians, with the idea of isolating a professional ethic; the historical development of particular libraries, and the history of libraries as it is related to the whole of intellectual history. One can scarcely imagine a better guideline than Pargellis gave, and yet one can hardly say that these essays represent complete fulfillment of the basic objectives. Perhaps the chief difficulty is that many librarians have not been trained to write good history.

At \$9.00 an anthology of American library history ought to include the best writing on that topic. In his introduction Marshall comments: "The anthologist . . . always becomes vulnerable to a slightly unfair kind of criticism; criticism for what he left out as well as for what he put in." Perhaps so, but if these essays warrant presentation in a book—"and only a book"—especially at this price, they ought to fulfill some useful function; and the anthologist should accept some criticism for the exclusions as well as the inclusions.

Particularly disturbing to this reviewer was the failure to include three major works of special value to those who are interested in library history. Jesse H. Shera's "The Literature of American Library History" (*Library Quarterly*, XV (1945), 1-22) might well have been the capstone of Marshall's anthology; and in my opinion no anthology of American library history would be complete without it. Another Shera article, "On the Value of Library History" (*Library Quarterly*, XXII (1952), 240-251) could properly accompany Shores's and Pargellis' essays in the introductory section. Exclusion of the third item, Verner W. Clapp and Edythe W. First's "ALA Member No. 13: A First Glance at John Edmands" (*Library Quarterly*, XXVI (1956), 1-22) is inexplicable in view of the heavy biographical bias of the book. In fact, the Clapp and First article could serve as a model for those who want to try their hand at a biographical portrait of one of the "greats." Some of the poorer reminiscences and the "Library Hall of Fame" might have been left out to provide space for these three items.

Does Marshall's book have value? Yes,

some of essays are worth having in book form, especially those on the less well known librarians. Perhaps, as the foreword suggests, the volume will also serve to stimulate the writing and publication of other works in library history. What the profession now needs is not another collection of readings but a solid monograph on American library history, preferably 200-250 pages long, which will give the overview from which further intensive effort may come. The author of such a history may make use of the data from these papers, but will have to go beyond them. Such is the state of the art that any prospective author is still going to have to do most of his own spadework.—Edward G. Holley, *University of Illinois*.

Publishers on Publishing

Publishers on Publishing. Selected and edited, with Commentary and an Introduction by Gerald Gross. Preface by Frederic G. Melcher. New York: R. R. Bowker Company and Grosset & Dunlap, 1961. 491p. \$5.00 (cloth), \$2.95 (paper, Grosset Universal Library).

The wonder grows as one reads these discursive, idiosyncratic, and seldom contradictory remarks on "an occupation for gentlemen" that books ever manage to get published. (That they have some difficulties getting distributed is a pressing problem only tangentially worried at here.) Fredric Warburg's comment on Sir Stanley Unwin's publisher's bible, *The Truth About Publishing*, candidly acknowledges, "My only criticism of this excellent book is that it tends to assume that publishing is a rational process."

The reader is impressed by the almost evangelical high-mindedness of publishers; and those who disclaim pretensions to high purpose cheerfully admit they are in the game for the fun of it. Uniformly they protest that only a fool would hope to make a fortune at so hazardous a pursuit. While insisting that any good publisher would have become a millionaire in another field, none would exchange the gain for the fun. This *leitmotif* takes on the tone of elegy for the reader tracing the growth of publishing from

the early nineteenth-century Daniel Macmillan ("You never surely thought you were merely working for bread!") to the brash Bennett Cerf speaking before the New York Society of Security Analysts in 1960 on publishing as big business, complete with profitable stock issues and mergers.

Thirty-six United States and English publishers in an approximate chronological sequence speak their minds—somewhat repetitively—on how they got started (many in almost hereditary dynasties), how to deal with authors, printers, agents, critics, and why they publish the lists that represent their names. Most write a neat, workmanlike (if uninspired and often pedestrian) prose, uniformly disclaiming any pretensions to being authors, which speaks well for their editorial abilities. Some few, excepting the versatile Michael Sadleir, are authors *manqué* and write with style, grace, and that incisive, witty rightness of phrase that makes literature of exposition. Curtice Hitchcock, John Farrar, and Fredric Warburg, had they taken the other side of the counter, should have found publishers, but I use a hesitant "should" advisedly. Their contributions, with novelist-critic-bibliographer-publisher Sadleir's, lend a pleasantly critical and literary flavor. The latter half of the volume, indeed, shows a marked increase in polemic: what is good literature, what is worth publishing, concern with censorship, and editorial and social responsibility. It is good to have in one place four of Frederic G. Melcher's editorials from *Publishers' Weekly* on books, publishing, and reading. Pervading all contributions is the acknowledged fascination of books and reading that makes publishers and librarians amateurs of the word. Hence this is a required handbook for all librarians, lest they neglect understanding why the books being published are published and that a publisher's list reflects a personality, often of an individual, who should be known.

The delights of the book are so many and one's gratitude to Mr. Gross so great for his editorial interest and industry, that the criticisms, excepting on the index, are somewhat fruitless yearning for what, probably impossible, might have been. The index is lamentable. Granted, the excerpts are from works to which the reader can turn hopefully for an adequate index. From another

publisher, the librarian might be less indignant at the one page excuse offered as an index.

Repetitiveness in the excerpts—we are assured by almost every publisher that manuscripts *are* read—unwarrantedly suggests to the innocent reader that the matters of concern to publishers are narrowly circumscribed. The denial comes, but often embedded in the expected and necessary concerns. This repetitiveness and emphasis on detail is probably ineluctable in an historically arranged anthology, giving space to each publisher's statement of creed. It suggests that a topical anthology, simply pointing up agreement or difference if not outright conflict, might be a valuable production. We might, however, end up with Sir Stanley Unwin again! The tantalizing passages on the histories of several publishing houses demand the preparation of a comprehensive history. If this anthology should inspire the needed scholarly and popular books on publishers and publishing, it will have more than justified the compiler's efforts. Librarians and students will be lastingly grateful for this convenient anthology, despite carping at the index.—*Betty Rosenberg, School of Library Service, University of California, Los Angeles.*

Slavic Collections

Russian and East European Publications in the Libraries of the United States. By Melville J. Ruggles and Vaclav Mostecky. (No. 11, Columbia University Studies in Library Service.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1960. 396p. \$10.00.

In 1957 the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies asked the Association of Research Libraries to participate in a review it was conducting "of the entire program of Russian-area studies." The committee engaged the talents of Melville J. Ruggles and Vaclav Mostecky for this assignment. The authors, in turn, have called on their own knowledge and that of other librarians to assemble in the present study a formidable array of fact and experience connected with

the collecting and handling of Slavic and East European materials.

The book is divided into three parts: 1) building a collection, which embraces selection, acquisition, and finance; 2) organizing and exploiting the materials, which discusses the problems of cataloging and bibliographical control; and 3) an analysis of a national survey of Slavic materials conducted by the authors, and a chapter entitled "The Quality of the Russian Collections." East Europe is defined as "those parts of Europe which are at present under Soviet domination." The exception is East Germany. The latter, along with Yugoslavia, is not considered to present the same acquisition problems as the Soviet Union and other satellite areas. Yugoslavia, however, is given rather full treatment.

In the first two sections there is much ancillary information which gives this work the character of a guide to the needs and responsibilities for setting up and administering a Slavic collection. One problem thoroughly discussed involves the use of a variety of bibliographical material and the assignment of responsibility for selection. The authors introduce us to, and evaluate, the coverage of current East European national bibliographies. American and West European dealers' catalogs are also described. In each instance, the factor of speed in ordering is emphasized. Both here and abroad the demand is high for almost everything published. The interesting point is made that "a great majority of research libraries in the United States" have no planned selection policy. To provide for a balanced, long-range acquisition policy in those libraries acquiring more than one thousand titles annually in East European languages, the presence of a Slavic bibliographer is recommended. Ideally, his role would serve as a bridge between the library and the faculty, assimilating the best of each. The authors do not give more than a sentence to his qualifications, out of a paragraph outlining his duties. The book should provoke further discussion of this subject.

In another area, there is unabashed plugging for more national cooperation in the acquisition of Slavic materials. A type of Slavic Farmington Plan is envisaged, which would achieve coverage by subject, and, in the smaller countries of Eastern Europe, by

language. Librarians were reported as taking "a very negative view" of such a program. They maintain that so few libraries collect in the area the burdens on an individual library would be excessive. In this post-Sputnik world, such an argument is becoming less and less valid. Institutions across the United States are creating new programs in Slavic studies, and the acquisition efforts of their libraries can and should be coordinated to this objective.

This is the first survey of existing collections of East European materials in American libraries, and covers holdings reported in 1958. "The primary sources of data for the present survey were . . . a questionnaire sent to 1,203 libraries, a series of interviews with librarians and library users, correspondence with East European publishing houses and libraries, correspondence with international organizations, and informal discussions with individuals active in some aspect of the East European publications field, including procurement, distribution, control, and use."

Judging from the analysis of the returns to the questionnaire, no large, significant Slavic collection in the United States was missed. The only possible exceptions might be science and technology collections "attached to classified research projects carried out by government agencies directly or contracted to private industrial concerns, institutes, and universities." The authors do state, however, that their survey is focused primarily on the social sciences and humanities.

The last chapter estimates the quality of the Russian collections in the United States by a check against a composite of selections from particular Tsarist Russian, Soviet, and pre-World War II East European bibliographies. One interesting result shows that the Cyrillic union catalog reflects only about one third of the actual Russian holdings in eight of the leading libraries. Otherwise, the results are mainly a show of strength among the large collections, with the conclusion that anywhere from two out of three, to four out of five titles of research value are in American libraries.

Over-all, the work is a distinct service to the Slavic community. The problems it raises are many—more than it solves. But it did not set out to solve them all. Individual institutions or their representatives will differ with particular conclusions, or with the methods

of arriving at them, because experiences will differ. But if the function of this book is to outline the whole picture and to provide stimulation to thought and action, then it should be the function of its readers to elucidate particular details as they understand them.—Robert A. Karlowich, *University of Illinois Library*.

Great Books

Molders of the Modern Mind. By Robert B. Downs. New York: Barnes & Noble, 1961. 396p. \$6.00; paper, \$2.25.

Ten years ago I read a library copy of Crane Brinton's *Ideas and Men* and was delighted to find that it brought into some order scattered bits of information I had picked up over the years. At the end the "Suggestions for Further Study" giving references to original sources in connection with each chapter inspired me to buy my own copy of the book. I was too optimistic when I thought I could read those suggested sources; I never even got through Thucydides, the first for the chapter on the Greeks!

When I examined the table of contents of *Molders of the Modern Mind* I hastily found that deserted copy of *Ideas and Men* and began to compare the titles suggested for the chapters from VIII on with the list of those reviewed in *Molders of the Modern Mind*. Thirty-two of them were on the Brinton lists which included only seventeen others for the matching chapters. Brinton warned his readers: "An intellectual history is inevitably in part a series of private judgments made by the man who writes it. Unless that man is sure that he knows the right interpretation always—and this writer is not so sure—he will do better to afford his readers constant chances to go through the original stuff of intellectual history, and to make up their own minds on many matters." Mr. Downs ends his introduction: "Approximately three hundred titles were recommended for consideration by various consultants. It is patent that a unanimous verdict is exceedingly difficult to obtain on any given book. Selection is unavoidably a subjective matter, and responsi-

bility for the final list has been borne entirely by the author."

With due respect to both these statements I am grateful to have been brought closer to knowing 111 books that any librarian should want to include in his reading experience, even though in large part vicariously. Mr. Downs gets into the approximately one-thousand-word quota for each title a summary of its contents, a significant quotation or so as a sample of the style of writing, something about the author and his contemporaries, as well as an estimate of his affect on later thought. For instance, in his account of Thoreau's *Resistance to Civil Government* he includes the story of its motivation of Ghandi half a century later.

The titles are grouped under four headings: "Renaissance and Reformation," "Enlightenment, Reason and Revolution," "The Bourgeois Century," and "Making the Modern World." Each section is introduced by a short essay that fills in the contemporary background effectively, and incidentally makes the reader aware of the enormous scholarship of the man who has written *Molders of the Modern Mind*. This book should certainly give a lift to those librarians who cringe when they hear the accusation that there are too many administrators and too few bookmen in modern libraries, for here is one outstanding administrator who has obviously found time to read.

Mr. Down's 1956 volume, *Books That Changed the World*, included sixteen of the same authors he discusses in *Molders of the Modern Mind*, though in two instances other titles are used: *Das Kapital* by Marx instead of the *Communist Manifesto* by Marx and Engels, and Freud's *Interpretation of Dreams* instead of *Civilization and Its Discontents*. The earlier book gives more material on each title and uses more quotations, but the essentials are all included in the shorter summaries, and the flavor is maintained. Several of the titles mentioned in the introduction to the first book as having been considered for inclusion and rejected "for one reason or another" are found in the second book, suggesting that the research done for the first led into the more extensive coverage in the second. A number of historians and critics are cited in the essays introducing the four sections of *Molders of the Modern Mind*, among them Brinton whose *Ideas and Men* is quoted.

In *Books that Changed the World* Mr. Downs said: "In view of the extreme difficulty as to readability of perhaps a majority of titles on the select list, this question may reasonably be asked: How could these works exert influence on any except a narrow band of specialists? . . . Their influence, accordingly, has resulted from interpretation by experts." I would ask another question: in view of the extreme difficulty of understanding many of the books that have molded our modern consciousness, and the equally extreme difficulty of finding time to read them, isn't it better to read Mr. Downs's lucid summaries than to fail to read most of the originals?—Katharine M. Stokes, *Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo*.

A Regional Survey

College, University and Special Libraries of the Pacific Northwest. Edited by Morton Kroll. (Pacific Northwest Library Association Development Project Reports, Volume III). Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1961. x, 310p. \$6.75.

This study, volume three of the reports of the Pacific Northwest Library Association Development Project, consists of two parts. Its first third covers college and university libraries, while the remaining two-thirds presents surveys of three types of special libraries: legal, medical and federal. In both cases the geographical coverage is the four states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana and the province of British Columbia. Only three of the six chapters ("Policy Making and Control in College and University Libraries," "The Academic Library and the Community: A Study of Relationships between Public and Academic Libraries in the Pacific Northwest," and "The Federal Library in the Pacific Northwest") have individual authors; teams of two ("The Research Function of College and University Libraries in the Pacific Northwest"), four ("The Law Libraries of the Pacific Northwest"), and six ("The Medical Libraries of the Pacific Northwest") prepared the other three chapters.

The first of the three chapters on college

and university libraries provides an excellent view of the structure of policy making. The author first considers policy making within the library and then examines relations with nonlibrary groups. The writer, a political scientist, concludes that the most effective forms and procedures of administration are those which keep open the channels of communications. He also emphasizes that procedures are no better than the men who use them—certainly a plea for more competent and qualified administrators. Students of library management, take heed!

The next chapter explores the library's role in research. Although a discussion of resources devotes one paragraph to listing some special strengths of the area's libraries, the writers point out that "highly reliable knowledge of the actual state of the collections in the various fields throughout the region must await more exact and extensive surveys." Not mentioned is the fact that a new edition of John Van Male's *Resources of Pacific Northwest Libraries* (1943) could accomplish this. The claim of the authors to concentrate "on four selected fields: physical sciences, social sciences, biological sciences, and humanities" puzzles this reviewer, since most scholars would think of these areas as embracing all of the disciplines within the liberal arts and sciences, excluding only the various professional fields of law, medicine, architecture, etc. After brief consideration of finance, services, and facilities the chapter concludes with twelve "tentative recommendations" ranging from more efforts to develop collections and to fill gaps to an "improved system for controlling the time of binding journals."

Perhaps the most striking thought left with the reader of Carlson's study of the academic library and the community is not the lack of examples of a combined public-college library service but the lack of interest in experimenting with it. He offers the explanation that, in spite of "a great deal of effective though informal cooperation" between the two types, "the definite feeling persists that each . . . has its own clientele."

The reader of the chapters which form part one needs to bear in mind that each has a somewhat different scope. The first does not indicate how many libraries it covers, but the examples tend to draw on the larger academic libraries. Chapter 2 is based primarily on nine institutions (the universities

of British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana and the Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana state colleges). For chapter 3 the author draws on replies to letters of inquiry and visits to Portland, Seattle, and Vancouver. He also presents statistics giving volumes and enrollment or population for 87 public and academic libraries. One would like to have seen further data of this nature on finance, personnel, building, and services incorporated into chapter 2; without it, the reader finds it difficult adequately to assess the "tentative recommendations" proposed.

In the survey of law libraries there are sections dealing with conditions in each of the four states and in the province. The nature and extent of resources and their availability to the practicing lawyer receive most attention. The authors point out that the statutes, reports, digest, and citators of a lawyer's own and of the federal or dominion jurisdictions, which are adequate for matters subject to statutory regulation or for matters litigated earlier in the jurisdiction, prove deficient for cases involving other states or for cases of first impression. This is especially true in rural areas; a three-way program of improvement at the state level is suggested: a central lending library, a union list of recommended legal treatises and a traveling librarian "to organize, weed, set up subscription and purchasing systems . . . , to organize methods of circulation control and to train clerical assistants."

The longest chapter in the book and that which presents the most detailed information covers medical libraries. Parallel to the treatment of law libraries, there are sections analyzing the present situation in the region's four states and province. Thirty-three tables following the text present a wealth of background data on collections, budgets, sources of funds, staff salaries and benefits, buildings and equipment, and services. These data not only give many basic facts in detail but provide supporting evidence for the general conclusion that medical libraries and library service, like their legal counterparts, are inadequate. The suggested solution differs in being one of approach on the regional rather than the state basis—perhaps because the universality of the health sciences contrasts with the special nature of each legal jurisdiction.

The author of the final chapter, on the

federal library, first outlines the national library systems of several United States government departments (e.g., Air Force, Veterans Administration) and then draws a general picture of the federal librarian, the mission and status of the library, its patrons, its collections, and its relations with other libraries. The Canadian federal library receives briefer treatment.

The book is well-printed by photo-offset, with notes appearing at the end. Several small improvements might be suggested: all tables might have been numbered consecutively and listed after the table of contents to avoid the necessity of flipping pages when trying to locate a table for the second time; moreover, the thirty-three tables supplementing the chapter on medical libraries appear on pages 245–70, none of which carries a page number! In the index, all subjects covered in the last chapter have apparently blind references, unless one realizes that he should add 26 to the page given (e.g., 259 becomes 285). Probably it was not originally intended to publish the 33 tables on medical libraries; when they were inserted between chapters 5 and 6 no changes were made in page references to chapter 6.

After the reader has finished this interesting survey, several questions are likely to remain with him. What is to be the future role of the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center? It receives only passing mention in the text, figures in three recommendations, and has four entries in the index. What about other special libraries in the region? In spite of the title of the survey it covers only three groups of special libraries.

Although one can agree with the editor's statement that "the enormous diversity of medical and law libraries, and the variation in research collections presented a greater problem than any one individual could cover in the relatively brief period of time available to the project to accomplish its work," nevertheless it seems to this reader that each of the six chapters stands more as an individual study than as part of an integrated whole. An over-all concluding and synthesizing chapter might have, at least partially, avoided this impression.

The volume contains twenty-five specific recommendations (twelve for college and university libraries, six for medical and seven for federal). In the long run the report's importance will probably depend on

how much it stimulates librarians to accept and to act on these recommendations.—*William Vernon Jackson, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois.*

Shelf Classification

American Library Classification, with Special Reference to the Library of Congress. By Leo E. LaMontagne. Hamden, Conn.: Shoe String Press, 1961. 443p. \$9.50.

This volume by Leo LaMontagne is as much biographical as it is historical. After an introductory section on Thomas Jefferson and the Library of Congress, a chapter is concerned with the work of Socrates, Plato, Callimachus, Thabanus Maurus, Avicenna, and others of the early period. LaMontagne notes the various ways in the approach to knowledge—the similarities and differences. "I have taken all knowledge to be my province," Bacon wrote to Lord Burghley in 1592 (p. 82). Knowledge has gone a long way since Bacon divided it into two parts: human knowledge (from the sense), and theology (from revelation). This section is interesting but adds little to the direct development of the basic theme, a discussion of the Library of Congress classification.

Duncan Campbell, a Boston bookseller, issued the first book classification in the United States—a sales catalog published in 1693—according to LaMontagne. The catalog dealt with the library of Samuel Lee, and the books were listed by language, size, and subject. The first classification used in American libraries was the arrangement of religious topics contained in *Bibliotheca Parochialis* of the Reverend Thomas Bray, issued in London in 1697. Bray's classification of religion contained ten main divisions and many subdivisions. The 1723 Harvard College arrangement (developed by Joshua Gee), the 1703 (?) classification of William Proctor for the William Byrd Collection, the 1731 essay of Samuel Johnson (of Guilford, Connecticut) on the classification of knowledge, and the 1743 classified catalog of Thomas Clap at Yale College are described by LaMontagne. In summary of these early arrangements, the author writes: "The classi-

fications thus far described reveal that American library classification, like the culture of which it forms a part, was both derivative and original."

How classification grew from simple to complex arrangements is shown in the development of the scheme (1764) for The Redwood Library, in Newport, Rhode Island, prepared by the Reverend Ezra Stiles, who later became president of Yale College. This arrangement was similar to the simple scheme of divisions in the catalog of Samuel Lee's library. Further steps in the road to complexity include the classified catalog of the Library Company of Philadelphia (1789), supposed to have been compiled by Zechariah Poulson, Jr.; the classification of T. M. Harris at Harvard College (1793); the 1816 classifications of A. E. B. Woodward (who developed the so-called "Catholepistemia") and of Jeremy Bentham (who developed his *Chrestomathia*). LaMontagne states that Woodward's system, destined for oblivion, contained much in the development of laws of classification—such "laws" as comprehensiveness, logical division, correlation of subjects, approach from the simple to the complex, clear definition of coverage by subjects, clear definition of relationship between subjects, appropriate terminology, and the absence of excessive subdivision. The 1821 Harvard College classification, the 1824 classification of the American Philosophical Society, the system of the Charleston Society Library (1826), the introduction of the Brunet system at Harvard in 1830, and the classifications used at the Library Company of Philadelphia, the New York Society Library, Cambridge (Massachusetts) High School, and the U.S. Military Academy at West Point are reviewed, as well as the contributions of Roswell Park, S. Hastings Grant, and Romain Merlin.

The major contribution of this work is the discussion of the development of the Library of Congress classification (chapters XIII–XVIII). The immediate usefulness of this volume, so long as there is not available a detailed guide to the Library of Congress classification, will be primarily the description of the various schedules. The development and suggestions for the future of this system are considered. However, there is limited analysis of the peculiarities of the separate classes. There appears still to be a need for a thorough and detailed manual on

the Library of Congress schedules. Outside of the scope of the study, apparently, was the development of more recent classifications, although attention is given to the work of Dewey, Cutter, and others. Classifications subsequent to the L.C. are not discussed, although Bliss and Ranganathan are mentioned. In respect to the future, it would appear that the law librarians of the country should be clamoring for the Library of Congress to complete the K classification, even though it may not be (and cannot be) perfect. Systematic arrangement of materials still appears to make sense in terms of economy of use by both staff and clientele. La-Montagne properly suggests that perfection in classification is hard to come by, and that "A rude shed provides better protection from the elements than the blueprints of a mansion." One point is clear; enough American libraries have committed themselves to the L.C. classification that they depend on the national library to keep it going and up-to-date.—*Maurice F. Tauber, Columbia University.*

Library Surveys

College and University Library Surveys 1938–1952. By E. Walfred Erickson. Chicago: ALA, 1961. (ACRL Monograph Number 25). 115p. \$3.25.

This survey of surveys provides a brief statement of the history of the device, describes the scope and limitations of surveys in general, and provides some analysis of recommendations made in a dozen surveys conducted between 1938 and 1951 out of nineteen cited in *Library Literature* through 1952. The analysis covered 775 recommendations and attempted to "ascertain to what extent those recommendations have been carried out, when they were achieved, what the influence of the surveys was, and whether the librarians agreed upon the recommendations."

As far as the analysis went, it accomplished the limited objectives the author set for himself in his doctoral dissertation on which this monograph is based. In a sense this is the report of a post-mortem examination, with no attention paid to the animating spirit which inspired each of the surveys, infused it during its operation, and which was responsible in part for the successes and failures recorded. The concentration on tabulation of results led the author both to give a misleading appearance of precision in the results so carefully tabulated, and to understate the values of social and political pressures which lead to correction of deficiencies to which surveys are intended to call attention.

It is to be hoped that some imaginative colleague with a real interest in the value of surveys will take on where Mr. Erickson left off and will examine the twelve surveys covered by this monograph, as well as others, in the light of the unstated objectives of the surveys, of the methods of persuasion used to effect changes, and of the resulting changes in the library climate of the institutions affected. Admittedly this approach is difficult, but the results of such a study would constitute a valuable sociological document at least as persuasive as Mr. Erickson's tabulations.—*Marion A. Milczewski, University of Washington Libraries.*

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- George Gissing's Commonplace Book, a Manuscript in the Berg Collection of the New York Public Library*, edited by Jacob Korg. New York: The New York Public Library, 1962. 69p. \$2.50.
- Guide to Special Issues and Indexes of Periodicals*, edited by Doris B. Katz, Charlotte Madison, Mary Margaret Ryan. Project of the advertising group of the New York chapter. New York: Special Libraries Association, 1962. 125p. Apply.
- A Guide to the Principal Sources for American Civilization, 1800-1900, in the City of New York: Printed Materials*, by Harry J. Carman and Arthur W. Thompson. New York and London: Columbia University Press, 1962. 630p. \$15.
- In Pursuit of Library History: Papers and Reports Presented Before the Library History Seminar, Held on the Campus of Florida State University, November 2, 3, 4, 1961* . . . edited by John David Marshall. Tallahassee: Florida State University Library School, 1961. 86p. Apply.
- James McKeen Cattell, a Register of His Papers in the Library of Congress*. Washington, D.C.: Manuscript Division, Reference Department, Library of Congress, 1962. 24p. 30¢.
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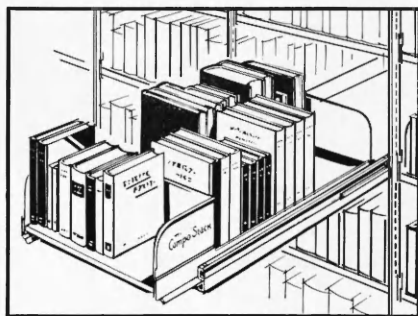
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